AUCTION SALES.
. A. BUTTERS & CO.
ls, Fancy Dress Goods,
AW GOODS, ETC.,
THURSDAY, July 10, at 9½ o'clock,
lock, 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.
. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AND TOP BUGGIES
FRIDAY MORNING, July 11, at
d 17 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

own! $5 a Month!

NG AUCTION SALE
NORWOOD PARK, 3 to 5 blocks from
a year. Sale to take place on Monday
14, at 7:30 p. m., at Butters' auction rooms
Canal street. Terms only $10 down and
each lot sold, with 8 per cent interest
Get plats and bills of WILSON, PRIEO
6, 122 Clark-st., or of
. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

d Auction Sale
ELMHURST.
esidence Lots and
New Dwellings,
having a Lot 100 feet front,
NESDAY, July 16, '73,
THE GROUND.
Free Train of Ten Cars will leave
na Division of the Northwestern
om the Wells Street Depot, at 10
. A Free Lunch will be served
. The sale will commence at 12
TERMS ARE EASY,
cash on the day of sale, 10 per
n 30 days, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4
interest at 8 per cent.
ST, formerly Cottage Hill, is one
thriving suburban villages west
, having now upwards of 100
excellent School and Church fa
h and rolling grounds, and having
traction for those seeking sub

PEREMPTORY.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

ARKE, LAYTON & CO.
FIRST
t Auction Sale
AT
INGTON HEIGHTS
OF
e Residence Property.
all offer for sale, on the
at Morgan Park, Washing
hts, on
rsday, July 10, 1873,
ck p. m., 200 of the choicest
ce Lots on the bluff and
ear the Military School and
being in subdivisions made
property purchased of the
d Land & Building Com
d the most desirably located
property in that delightful
The sale will be peremptory
a fide, and great bargains
expected. Title perfect in
spect. Printed abstracts to
rchaser. Free transports
and from the sale, via C., R.
R., by Special Train, leav
Depot foot of LaSalle-st., at
., sharp.
S OF SALE—10 per cent
per cent in 30 days, balance
and 3 years, with interest at
t per annum.
will be furnished on the
For further particulars
n B. F. CLARKE & CO.,
122 LaSalle-st., or CLARKE
N & CO., 120 LaSalle-st.
CLARKE & CO.,
. 122 LaSalle-st.
KE, LAYTON & CO.,
120 LaSalle-st., Auctioneers.

ELISON & FOSTER.
y Morning, July 11,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
seholdFurniture
AT AUCTION,
orning, July 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock
OUR SALESROOM, 87 MARKET-ST.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

T AUCTION.
r Matched Bay Horses.
-Seat Barouche, Harness, &c., &c.
Y MORNING, July 11, at 10 O'c
sold. Owner leaving city.
N & FOSTER, Auctioneers., 87 Market-st.

BANKRUPT SALE OF
le City Real Estate
t Public Auction, for Cash,
hursday, July 17, at 10 a. m.,
to Republic Life Building, on LaSalle-st.
near Madison.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.
r South Side Saturday's Sale of
EHOLD FURNITURE,
AT AUCTION.
Saturday, July 13, at 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

NKRUPT SALE.
Rare Chance.
erwegen, deceased
46 Third-st., St. Paul,

VOLUME 26. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1873. NUMBER 325.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

REAL ESTATE.

Washington Heights.

Attractive Auction Sale
OF
Beautiful Lots,
EACH 50 FEET FRONT,
IN
Vincennes Road Addition,
WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,
ON THE GROUNDS,
On Saturday, July 12, 1873,
BY C. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers.

These Lots are finely located, adjoining the celebrated MORGAN PARK on the east, and are in the immediate vicinity of first-class improvements. The new Military Institute, the corner stone of which was laid on Saturday, June 28, is only 1-4 mile from this Subdivision. The facilities for reaching the property are excellent. The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad passes through the south-east corner, and the Washington Heights Branch R. R. runs along the west line of this Subdivision. There are two Depots on the property, thereby giving great advantages and facilities. For beauty of location, attractiveness and accessibility the Vincennes Road Subdivision is equal to any at this charming suburb.

Title to property perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—1-4 cash, and balance in 1, 2, and 3 years, with interest at 8 per cent. A deposit of $20 on each Lot will be required at time of sale, and balance of first payment within 30 days.

A SPECIAL FREE TRAIN will leave the Depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts., at 10 a. m. on day of sale.

A Free Lunch will be served on the ground. Plats of the property can be seen at our office.

C. C. THAYER & CO.,
186 East Madison-st.

ONLY $10 CASH!
$5 a Month!

If you can raise the above sum you can purchase a splendid lot in Norwood Park, only 6 miles from the city limits. If you want to invest, attend the Great Auction Sale on Monday, at 7:30 p. m., at our rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Every lot is warranted to be good and dry. Young men and ladies ought not to let this opportunity pass without securing one or more lots. They will be sure to realize a handsome advance.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers,
55 and 57 South Canal-st.

TO CAPITALISTS.
REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

We can offer for a few days several choice tracts of land suitable for subdivision, at very low figures, in different directions from the city.

GUSTIN & WALLACE,
Room 3 Tribune Building.

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
14 Wall-st., N. Y.
ANDREWS & CO.,
10 Place Vendome, PARIS.
Travelers' Credits
Issued, both in STERLING, on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
And in francs on PARIS,
UNDER THE SAME LETTER.
Circular Notes,
Of £10, £20, and £50 on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Commercial Credits: Exchange on London & Paris.
Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. Railway Loans negotiated.

Cook County Savings Bank,
103 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Northeast Cor. Clark, opposite Court-House.
West Side Office—17 MILWAUKEE-AV.

DIRECTORS—William B. Ogden, F. C. Taylor, Redmond Prindiville, N. S. Bouton, George Taylor, M. D. Ogden, Henry R. Payson, Benj. V. Page, Elisha S. Wadsworth.

Money can be drawn at any time, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum on all sums deposited one or more months.

THE
United States Mortgage Co.,
7 UNION BUILDING.

Loans for long periods on bond and mortgage of improved real estate, without commissions.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Sec.

Hide and Leather Insurance Company of Boston, Mass.

A dividend of 10 per cent on all approved claims will be payable on and after June 25, at the office of the Receivers, No. 15 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass.

CHESTER J. REED,
JOHN W. CARTWRIGHT,
OLIVER H. COLE,
Receivers.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, New York, issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

SKOW-PETERSEN, ISBERG & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 2 South Clark-st.,
Issue CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all European cities.

Fourth National Bank.

FOR SALE at a discount two checks amounting to $4,675 drawn against money deposited, now in suit. Defense one manufactured by the Bank to delay payment, having no foundation in law or fact. Will refer it to any respectable legal authority. Address D 55, Tribune office.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.
Capital Prize, $50,000.
Missouri State Lottery.
Grand Single Number Scheme.

Drawn the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

(Established in 1856.)
WM. LITTLE'S SONS,
(Successors to Wm. Little & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
In Grain, Flour, Butter, Eggs, Green and Dried Fruits, &c.
Sole Agents for the sale of New York Ready Roofing, Sheathing Felts, Roof Cements, &c.
No. 73 West Lake-st. - Chicago.

COD LIVER OIL.

WILLSON'S
CARBOLATED COD LIVER OIL
Is a Specific and Radical Cure for
CONSUMPTION
AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Remember the name, "Willson's Carbolated Cod Liver Oil." It comes in large wedge-shaped bottles, bearing the inventor's signature, and is sold by the best Druggists.

Prepared by J. H. Willson, 83 John-st., N. Y.
For sale by all Druggists.
Western Agents:
HURLBUT & EDSALL, Chicago.
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

BOYNTON'S
HEATING FURNACES!
"Our Favorite" Ranges, "The Cabinet" Cook Stove, Baltimore Heaters, Heating Stoves, Tuttle & Bailey's Registers, &c.

These goods are the very best manufactured, and are reliable in every respect. The BOYNTON FURNACE has no equal. Over 50 different sizes and kinds for heating buildings of every description. Heating and ventilating promptly attended to. Estimates made on short notice. We invite the attention of dealers and those wanting a perfect working furnace or cooking arrangement to call and see us or send for circulars.

BLISS & BROWN, 82 Lake-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

COPYING PRESSES
BOOKS, BRUSHES, & BOWLS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 & 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

ALL SIZES AND WEIGHTS
Rope Express Papers.
GEO. R. NOYES & MESSINGER,
No. 151 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE.

194 feet on West Madison-st., at corner of South Western-av., and having a frontage of upwards of 200 feet on the latter street. This property, being in the immediate vicinity of Union Park and at the head of Ashland-av., is rapidly becoming among the most valuable in the city, and, from the fact that it is the last remnant of a large estate, the title to which still remains in the heirs as joint tenants, will be sold at a bargain, to close out the several interests. Apply to

LEWIS D. WEBSTER,
No. 15 Republic Life Building.

PORTLAND CEMENT
For Sale in Quantities to Suit, by
UTICA CEMENT ASSOCIATION,
246 Randolph-st.

SPECTACLES,
AT J. G. LANGGUTH'S, Optician,
93 State-st., between Washington and Randolph.

TO RENT.

OFFICES.

A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.
Single or in suites.
With and without Vaults.
English Tile Floors throughout the Building.
Elevator running during all business hours.
These Offices are not equaled in the city.
The best for all classes of business requiring a central location.
W. C. DOW,
Room 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT.

Building 40x80 ft, one story and basement. Apply to
BEARDSLEY, NEWTON & CO., rear 49 South Clark-st.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

J. M. W. JONES,
Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer, Railroad Work and Office Stationery Specialties.
Nos. 104 and 106 Madison-st.

SHIRTS.

IT WILL PAY TO ORDER
SHIRTS!
From HARRIS & COBB,
171 South Clark-st.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

A Regular Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., will be held at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., Saturday evening, July 12. All members are requested to be present on that evening, as important business will be brought before the Lodge. By order of the W. M. J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

Masonic.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M. This (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.
WORK, THIRD DEGREE.
All Master Masons cordially invited.

I. O. of O. F.

All members of Chicago Encampment, No. 10, are ordered to meet at their hall, corner of Washington and Clark sts., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of Patriarch John Gerber. Patriarchs of sister Encampments cordially invited to participate. By order of H. A. ANDERSON, C. P.

I. O. of O. F.

Members of Excelsior Lodge, No. 22, are ordered to meet at their hall, Methodist Church Block, this (Friday) morning at 10 o'clock sharp, to attend the funeral of brother John L. Gerber. P. G. Brethren of sister Lodges are cordially invited. By order of
OTTO WEIFELS, N. G.
R. D. SHULL, Secretary.

Knights of Pythias.

TANCRED LODGE, No. 13, K. of P., will hold its regular Convention this evening, when all members are strictly requested to attend. Business of very great importance; also installation of new officers. Do not fail to attend.

A Special Meeting

of Red, White, and Blue Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 37, will be held at their Hall, No. 14 South Clark-st., on Saturday evening, July 12. The members, and those who have been admitted to the Institution before, are cordially invited to attend. A pleasant time is anticipated. [illegible]

FOREIGN.

Reuter's Contract with the Shah of Persia Said to Be a Failure.

He Puts His Trust in a Prince and Loses a Million and a Half.

Formation of a New Italian Cabinet Under Minghetti.

Appearance of a Violent Type of Cholera in Breslau, Germany.

Additional Details Concerning the Russo-Khivan War.

PERSIA.

LONDON, July 10.—The Shah told President MacMahon that Paris looked like a bride in her wedding dress. He is greatly pleased with the brilliancy of his entertainment, but he has no conception of the serious side of anything he has seen. He is like a child at a fair.

Sadree Zem, the Persian Foreign Minister, is in disgrace, and will probably be dismissed and executed on his return to Teheran.

There are serious difficulties with regard to the Reuter concession. Reuter is a million and a half dollars out of pocket. He deposited $250,000 as a guarantee on the contract, and expended an equal sum in bribes to secure it. He also loaned the Shah, at 5 per cent, $1,000,000. The money will never be repaid. Now there is a curious intrigue around the Shah to make him cancel the concession. The Shah was brought out by Reuter to help float his schemes, but other London financiers appeared and have told the Shah's suite that the concession was worth more than Reuter was paying. Mirza Lassan Ali Khan, Minister of Public Works, is against him. Reuter would like to sell the concession. In the face of such difficulties, it is doubtful if it has any value.

KHIVA.

LONDON, July 10.—The New York *Herald* correspondent at Schrikarick, River Oxus, June 4 (old style), on the staff of Gen. Kauffman, telegraphs the details of the military operations prior to the capture of Khiva. The dispatch was delayed at Orenburg, owing to the inability to "wire" a foreign language. Gen. Kauffman crossed the Oxus, June 1, with ten pieces of artillery, two mitrailleuses, 1,500 infantry, and 600 cavalry, having passed Adam Kulgan May 14. Water being scarce, camels were sent back for a supply, causing a delay of one week. Gen. Kauffmann attacked Adam-Kurselanand, and repulsed the famous brigand, Sadik Ealtaek. Suffering terribly from the want of water, Kauffmann pushed forward, reaching Oock-Ookak, on the Oxus, skirmishing all the way the last 20 miles. He reached water and charged the Turkmans, capturing eleven boats. Following the river for 50 miles, he arrived opposite this station on May 28, at a strong fort on the left bank. Gen. Golovaschoff opened fire and silenced the Khivan guns. Meantime MacGasson had wandered in the desert from point to point, on uncertain information, following the wake of the army, until two of his horses died from hunger and thirst. Finally he reached Oxus May 28. The Khivans offered submission and Kauffmann crossed in captured boats, and was met by a friendly proclamation. The inhabitants brought bread, fruit, goats, etc., for which the Russians paid enormous prices, having lived for the past week on black biscuit. After taking Fort Kasanash on June 4, ten miles from the river and forty from Khiva, the troops camped in gardens filled with ripe apricots, mulberries, etc. The whole available force of 60,000 then continued to move on Khiva with a certain prospect of brilliant success.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, July 10.—The crisis in the Italian Ministry has terminated. Signor Minghetti, who was summoned to this city by the King, has formed a Cabinet, which is constituted as follows: President of Council and Minister of France, Signor Minghetti; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Signor Visconte Venosta; Minister of the Interior, Signor Cantelli; Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, Signor Vigliani; Minister of War, Lieut.-Gen. Ricotti Magnani; Minister of Marine, Signor Saintbon; Minister of Public Works, Signor Spaventa; Minister of Public Instruction, Signor Scialoja; Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, Signor Finali.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, June 10.—A dispatch from Breslau says that a violent type of cholera has appeared in that city. There have been eighteen cases, fourteen proving fatal. In Lauterburg, thirty-four miles northeast of Strasbourg, there were eight cases, four of which were fatal.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 10.—The Carlists have captured the Town of San Guesa, in Navarre, and shot the Tax Collector.

Senor Sunar, Minister of the Colonies, will introduce a measure in the Cortes to-day applying the provisions of Federal Constitution, with certain conditions, to the Island of Porto Rico.

The Carlists have seized thirty-four residents of Marsa, and hold seven of them as hostages for the safe return of the emigrants now in the hands of the Republicans. The remaining twenty-seven are held for ransom.

The Deputy Mayor and Counsellor, of Malaga, have been assassinated.

The resignation of Gen. Nouvillas as Commander-in-Chief of the Army of North has been accepted. It is said Gen. Cordova will be appointed his successor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 10.—The case for the prosecution against the Tichborne claimant closed to-day, and the trial was adjourned until the 21st instant.

An advertisement appears this morning calling a meeting of all persons who have claims against the United States, which arose after the terminal date fixed in the Treaty of Washington, for the purpose of taking joint action for the advancement of their interests.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, July 10.—The steamship Virginius has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Aspinwall. She was followed out of the latter port by the United States steamer Kansas and the Spanish frigate Bazan, but, in consequence of her superior speed, she soon outran them.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 10.—In accordance with the treaty signed in Berlin last March, under which the departments of Vosges, Ardennes, Meuse, and Meurthe et Moselle, as well as the fortress and arondissement of Belfort are to be evacuated on the payment of the second installment of the last milliard of war indemnity, the German troops commenced to retire on the 3d inst. The withdrawal will continue by detachments until the 15th of August, when the above-mentioned country will be entirely evacuated.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 10.—The Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph on Baron Schwarz, Director-General of the International Exhibition.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.—Mahmoud Pacha has been summoned to Constantinople to be tried for acts committed when he was Vizier.

SUMATRA.

LONDON, July 10.—It is stated that eight Turkish men-of-war are on their way to Sumatra, to watch over the interests of the Sultan.

Deliberate Murder.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Hugh Doherty shot and killed George A. Schlick, at Lancaster, O., this morning. The former has been claiming that the latter was infringing on a patent of his. Schlick, it appears, underbid Doherty on a job, and secured the contract, upon which he was to commence work this morning. On the way Doherty came from his house, firing two shots. Schlick thereupon jumped from his wagon and endeavored to shield himself behind his horse, but Doherty, determined on dispatching his victim, fired three additional balls, one piercing the heart of Schlick. The murderer was arrested.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TEXAS MUDDLE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—The unpleasantness between prominent Texas politicians here yesterday, which was said to have resulted in a resort to pistols, seems to have been overstated. The parties were Gov. Davis and Gen. Clarke, the present Postmaster at Galveston, and ex-member of Congress, who was rejected at the last session. It appears that Gov. Davis became from time to time very much excited when charging fraud and dishonesty upon Clarke. The latter received the charges without resentment, and Davis was provoked at the seeming indifference of Clarke to these grave allegations. Clarke proposed a postponement of their controversy until another day, but Gov. Davis said, "No, sir, we settle this now, to-night. There can be no end to our controversy until you go to the Postmaster-General and inform him that you are thoroughly dishonest and corrupt, and that you have been selling Government patronage. I have the proof in my possession. I shall not have done with you until I shall have turned you out of office." Clarke placidly replied, "Ah, Governor, we shall meet again as friends." "No, sir," responded the Governor, "I shall never be in friendship with fraud and dishonesty."

THE REVENUE COMMISSONERSHIP.

Some weeks ago a statement was made in these dispatches to the effect that Senator Cameron was weakening on Revenue Commissioner Douglass, and would make no opposition to the latter's removal from office. Douglass' friends made great haste to publish a denial of this, but the Commissioner himself has now discovered that he is not so firmly fixed in his present official position as to warrant him in longer pursuing a course indicating indifference, and it is said that, being impressed by this discovery, he went to Long Branch yesterday to have a talk with the President about the matter, and to try to persuade him not to make a change, but to retain the present Commissioner.

THE POSTAGE QUESTION IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

All sorts of plans to obviate the necessity of using postage-stamps in the Government Departments have been suggested to the authorities here since the abolition of the franking privilege. It is expected that, as soon as comparisons in expenditures can be made, great abuses of the privilege of the official business mail will be detected. There appears to be no way out of the alleged threatened difficulty until some further action is taken by Congress, because the law abolishing the franking privilege is very simple and plain, and cannot be misconstrued so as to allow any material alteration of the present mode of paying postage.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Railway mail service was extended to-day on the Burlington & Southern Railway from Cincinnati, Iowa, to Unionville, Missouri, fifteen and one-quarter miles, for which $55,750 per annum will be paid.

FORGED MONEY ORDERS.

The Postmaster-General has offered through an agent of the Department at Chicago, a reward of $250 for the arrest of John N. Young, ex-Post-Office clerk, who, it is alleged, has been engaged in counterfeiting money-orders purporting to be issued at Oshkosh, Wis., and which have been offered for collection at Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Springfield, Ill.

CUSTOMS INVESTIGATION.

Henry M. Baker, of the Secretary's office, Treasury Department, left here to-night for Detroit, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, and Duluth, on important official business relating to customs affairs.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day said to the Board of Public Works $460,000, one-half of the appropriation made by the last Congress for continuing the improvements around the public grounds.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Belknap will return from Long Branch on Saturday.

THE UTE TROUBLES COMMISSION.

Secretary Delano appointed the following commission to investigate the Ute troubles: The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, of Chicago; Gov. Campbell, of Wyoming; and N. J. Turney, of Ohio.

ST. LOUIS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Secretary of the Interior, Postmaster-General, and Secretary of the Treasury had a conference to-day, and approved the plans for the buildings for the Custom-House and Post-Office at St. Louis. Mullet, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, will leave Washington on Saturday for Chicago, on business connected with the Government buildings in that city. From there he will go to St. Louis.

RECEIVER FOR THE UNION PACIFIC ROAD.

An interview with the Attorney-General to-day, in reference to the appointment of a Receiver for the Union Pacific Railroad, left the impression that a strong suspicion is entertained by the Government that the officers of the road may attempt the payment of interest on the first mortgage bonds and misapply the funds of the company, in which event a Receiver will be appointed. There is no doubt about the ability of the Government to take such action.

TEXAS AFFAIRS.

Gov. Davis, of Texas, forwarded to the President to-day a detailed statement of the political affairs in that State, which is sensational in the highest degree. He charges a long series of political frauds, with which he couples the name of Senator Flannigan. He states that Flannigan and a number of Federal office-holders are playing into the hands of the Democracy, and produces proof that numerous Federal offices were sold to the present incumbents, and alleges other dishonorable conduct. Senator Flannigan and son, Postmaster Clarke, of Galveston, and J. Warren Bell, Federal office-holders, are the principal subjects of his charges. He demands the removal of all treacherous office-holders and the impeachment of Senator Flannigan. A Cabinet conference upon these questions will be held on the President's return from Long Branch.

Gov. Davis, of Texas, and party are still here. They have presented charges against certain Federal officers in that State for a corrupt disposal of patronage, but have made no formal application for the removal of any one. They expect, however, that they will be made when the proofs they offer are considered by the heads of departments.

INDIAN COUNCIL.

The Indian Chiefs Santanta and Big Tree are still in the Texas Penitentiary. They will be taken to Fort Sill late in September, to attend the conference between Gov. Davis and Indian Commissioner Smith regarding their release. The time of the conference has been postponed from August until early in October, and it is expected Secretary Delano will attend it.

The Coal Miners.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 10.—A delegate convention of coal miners will be held here on the 15th of this month. They are very much dissatisfied with the working of the Screen bill. The *Labor Tribune* rather advises a general strike, if necessary. They demand a uniform size of wagon, and 76 pounds to the bushel. They will insist that each operator shall be compelled to use the same size of wagon, let the standard be what it may, and that in estimating capacity 76 pounds shall be a bushel. They are determined to have a uniform standard, if possible. They claim that they have never had an honest standard. There is no great demand for coal just now, and the time of year is favorable to the operators, many of whom, especially along the railroads, have already closed their works. The lower markets are well supplied, and there is coal enough in the "pools" to meet the demand for home consumption at least until the winter sets in.

Suicides.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PARIS, O., July 10.—This morning about 11 o'clock, Charles E. Powell, a respectable citizen, also Marshal of this city, ended his life by shooting himself through the head, the ball entering above the right ear and lodging in the head above the left eye. The deed was done in a grove about one-half mile east of town. Mr. Powell was brought to his house alive, but lived but a few minutes after reaching the house. No one knows the cause that drove him to this act. He leaves a wife and four children.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—J. W. Coan, traveling agent for Bamberger & Co., Philadelphia, attempted to commit suicide to-day by shooting himself with a revolver. The ball struck near the forehead, flattened and plowed round the right ear, making an ugly wound. Coan had a wife and children at Elgin, Ill. Financial trouble and whisky are said to have been the cause of the act.

A man named E. Daniels, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was found to-day in a field, a short distance from East St. Louis, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and wind-pipe severed. He was not dead when found, but there is no hope of his recovery.

NORFOLK, Va., July 10.—George Sands, a Mate of the United States Navy, on duty on board the United States receiving-ship New Hampshire, at the Navy-Yard, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head with a navy revolver. The suicide is believed to have been caused by disappointment in love. The deceased was a son of Joshua R. Sands, Rear-Admiral U. S. N.

THE CROPS.

Additional Reports From Various Sources.

Special Dispatches to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., July 10.—One-third more acres of wheat and less of oats than last year. Storms have damaged crops some. Prospects are generally good. One-quarter less acres of corn planted. A large portion of it is about two weeks later than last year. Not a good stand of rye. Poor crop.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 10.—The wheat, corn, and oats crop in this vicinity is reported as being as good as any previous good season, although the backward spring and planting of bad seed has resulted in some fields harvesting rather thin stand. The corn crop is remarkably good, and wheat and oats promise an abundant yield, but yesterday a heavy wind and hail storm passed over this part of the country, doing a great deal of damage to crops.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 10.—Yesterday afternoon a very severe wind, hail, and rain storm passed over this city. To-day reports come in showing that great damage has been done. Clinton and Fayette townships suffered the greatest, whole fields of corn and grain being leveled. On Prairie Creek trees were uprooted by the force of the wind. At Ely a great deal of damage was done in this city. Windows were broken, limbs cut from the trees, etc. During the storm Mr. Devers' house, on the west side, was struck by lightning, but only slightly injuring Mrs. Devers.

MADISON, Wis., July 10.—As printed, my crop item last night is erroneous. Spring wheat, as well as oats, promise a good crop, better than we have had for some years.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

IOWA CITY, Iowa, July 10.—A wind and rain storm here, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was accompanied by hail, which devastated the trees, orchards, and crops over a limited area as effectually as by fire. But four farms,—those of Hinman, Hedges, Crawford, and Singleton,—were so visited. The storm was unusual and remarkable for the completeness of its destructive effect and the narrowness of its range.

DESMOINES, Iowa, July 10.—A dispatch received from Altoona and Mitchelville, about twelve miles east of the Rock Island Road, says a terrific rain-storm passed over that section yesterday afternoon. The crops were beaten to the ground, and the damage is immense. Farmers stand aghast at the ruin.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 10.—A severe storm of wind and rain passed over this city about 3 o'clock this morning, and again about 4 o'clock this evening. Several houses were unroofed, among others the Dietter Block, doing considerable damage to the offices and stores in the building. A large number of trees were blown down and the streets flooded with water.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Stock, Gold, and Produce Markets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The spurt of the past two days died out to-day. Western Union appeared to be the only feature in the stock market, and even that moved up less than 1 per cent. Northwestern Common touched the lowest point of the year, and within 2 per cent of the lowest point of 1872. The opinion still is that the parties who shouldered some of the Gould stock are baiting the market preparatory to a rise.

GOLD.

The bidding for Government gold was tame. The head of the bull clique will get nearly the whole million. To-morrow's shipment will include $1,000,000 gold coin, mostly to Germany.

RAILROAD BONDS

are in good demand by parties who have drawn their dividends since the 1st inst.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour still better, especially for fancy spring and medium winter wheat extras. Western shipping extras, $6.00@6.50. Wheat—Spring easier, with fair activity toward the close. The absence of freight room checks business. Winter scarce, higher, and in fair demand. Sales, 75,000 bu; receipts, 152,978 bu. Corn less freely offered, and again in better demand, chiefly for export, though fair for the trade. Sales, 161,000 bu; receipts, 82,289 bu. Oats less active, but quite strong. Demand chiefly for trade. Sales, 93,000 bu; receipts, 46,275 bu.

LORD GORDON.

Trial of the Parties Implicated in the Alleged Kidnapping of the Notorious Scotch Lord—Persecution and Prosecution.

FORT GARRY, July 9.—The excitement still continues over the recent arrest of detectives Hay and Keegan, who attempted to kidnap the notorious Lord Gordon, of Erie Railway fame. Messrs. Fletcher and Merriam, of Minneapolis, with Mr. Bently, a merchant here, were also arrested the following day as accomplices. They were rudely thrust into a filthy prison and ironed. Mayor Brackett and the Hon. E. M. Wilson, of Minneapolis, arrived yesterday morning by special stage, traveling night and day.

Mr. Brackett at once sought admission to the prisoners, which was granted by Judge Betownay, but he was immediately ordered out by the Sheriff, under instructions from Att'y-Gen. Clarke. Yesterday the preliminary examination commenced, the court-room being densely crowded. The whole day was occupied in taking Lord Gordon's testimony, which was known to be a tissue of falsehood and exaggeration. Mr. Wilson was not allowed to act for the defense, but permitted to occupy a seat and confer with the counsel for the defense. Great indignation is felt against the authorities for the high-handed manner in which they are conducting the case. United States Consul Taylor is working energetically on behalf of the prisoners. The examination proceeds very slowly and will probably last several days yet. Mayor Brackett, while in court yesterday, was arrested, but was released shortly afterward. However, his movements are closely watched. He seems determined to see the affair through. Lord Gordon is freely using his money, his friends having retained nearly all the lawyers. Every obstacle seems to be thrown in the way to prevent rebutting testimony being given. Only one or two witnesses were examined to-day, nothing new being elicited by their testimony.

The Cholera.

MEMPHIS, July 10.—Only one death from cholera was reported at the Board of Health to-day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 10.—There were eleven interments from the city to-day, three of which were from cholera. The weather is clear and pleasant.

There were seven deaths in Chattanooga to-day, all colored people, and not a cholera case among them.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Five deaths were reported from cholera to-day.

[*By Mail.*]

Nashville, Tenn., (July 7), Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

In Richtown and New Bethel, one mile south of the city, the mortality has been over 200 out of a population of some 1,000, all the fatal cases being negroes, with only three exceptions. This heavy mortality may be and can be attributed only to the indulgence in vegetable diet and drinking. Where parties have lived prudently there has not been a single case of cholera.

The Philadelphia Mint.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The mint is now engaged in remelting vast quantities of light gold coins. Since Jan. 1 some $23,000,000 worth have been melted, and $10,000,000 more will be received and recoined this week. Orders for the new trade dollars will be filled in the early part of next week. Over $1,000,000 in gold were received from New York to-day for recoinage.

THE "CITY OF WASHINGTON."

The Wrecked Steamer Breaks in Two and Goes to Pieces.

Interesting Statement of a Passenger Concerning the Disaster.

It Is Due to the Criminal Carelessness of the Officers.

An Investigation Ordered by the Canadian Government.

OTTAWA, Canada, July 10.—The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has directed an inquiry into the cause of the loss of the steamship City of Washington.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A "five-column" statement of a City of Washington passenger charges that the loss of the steamer is due to the criminal carelessness of the officers and crew, and that all just barely escaped being engulfed.

An ocean Captain, a passenger, frequently warned the Chief Officer that he was running too far northward, and advised running a hundred miles further south, but the advice was disregarded, though the Second Officer coincided in it. No sight was taken for seven days, notwithstanding the vessel was going through a heavy fog at the rate of twelve or thirteen knots an hour. Had she struck at night she would have gone down; or, had she gone to the right or left 200 yards, she would have struck either Green Island or the reefs, and a fearful loss of life would have ensued.

The saloon passengers were mostly chatting or playing cards when, at half-past 1 p. m. on Saturday, the ship went full speed on Gull Rock Shoal. She gave two slight bumps, and a tremendous tremor ran through her. No one had the smallest idea where the ship was. After a lapse of half an hour of terrible confusion,—the cannon firing, fog-horn blowing, and women and children shrieking,—a sailor cried "I hear a human voice." A death-like silence followed and soon two brave men, Cornelius Swanburg and William Ferguson, who had put out from shore in a small boat, climbed up the side of the ship. The latter had risen from a sick bed. The work of disembarking immediately commenced under their guidance with the three ship's boats, the Second Officer standing at the gangway of the ladder with a hatchet in his hand, threatening to cut down any man, who tried to get into the boats before the women. Meanwhile the bumping and scraping of the stern-post and rudder continued arousing fears lest the ship would break in two. The steerage passengers, however, remained remarkably quiet, and no attempt to rush was made. Some of the women displayed great power of mind and heroism, sitting quietly till called upon to disembark. A young Irish girl came and asked the narrator whether she should ever see Castle Garden at all. On receiving an affirmative reply, she wrapped an Ulster coat round her, gave him a kiss, and descended to the small boat. Once all on shore the Germans and Fins gathered in one group, and the Irish emigrants in another. All the neighboring barns and outhouses were soon occupied. Adjoining fences were soon stripped of rails, fires built, biscuit distributed, coffee served, and all happy under the sense of the great danger escaped. The cabin ladies were received into the houses of a Mrs. Harding and Mrs. Lewis, who, with their daughters, cared for them like ministering angels. Soon many of the poor emigrants were fast asleep, lying about in barns, on the beach, under banks and big rocks.

Col. Parnell, U. S. A., was very prominent in affording assistance to the latter, and conducting them to places of shelter. The ship Doctor was also very efficient in erecting tents, distributing cordials, etc.

The cabin-passengers raised a subscription of $200 for the heroes, Swanburg and Ferguson, and more will be probably forthcoming. Stores, blankets, beef, biscuit, etc., were landed all day Sunday and Monday from the ship.

On Monday the ship was found to lie in 15 feet of water, apparently as solid as the rock she rested on. Had she backed off on the first striking, she would probably have sunk in five minutes. Ten minutes after the striking, she began to fill, and on Monday had fifteen feet of water in her hold. When the narrator left, the neighboring people were showering every attention upon the rescued passengers, and there were plenty of provisions for all for days to come. He closes his narrative by comparing the navigation of the City of Washington to a man galloping at breakneck speed through darkness upon a turnpike totally regardless and indifferent whether any gates are ahead or not. Fortunately for us, we got through one gate, the "Little Hope Rock," but Gull Rock Shoal gate was unfortunately closed.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 10.—The wreck of the City of Washington broke in two pieces on Gull Rock Shoals this morning. The Captain, officers, and crew were on board at the time, but succeeded in landing safely.

The M. A. Starr arrived at Port Le Bear last evening. All the passengers' luggage, etc., were taken on board through the night, and the passengers embarked this morning. The steamer left for Halifax this afternoon, and is not expected here before to-morrow morning.

NEW YORK.

Walworth's Behavior at Sing Sing—Bloody Picnic—Brooklyn Bridge—Miscellaneous Local News.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The paintings in the Governor's room at the City Hall are advertised for sale to satisfy a judgment for $14,000, for salary, obtained against the city by Judge McGuire.

Dr. King, of Amity street, who was charged by a Coroner's jury with causing the death, by malpractice, of Mrs. Ann Carey, of No. 16 Clinton avenue, Brooklyn, has fled from the city to avoid arrest.

On the arrival of the Washington train of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City, yesterday, two officials were arrested, supposed to be in a combination of conductors and gate-keepers to rob the Company by failing to cancel and then reselling passenger tickets.

Frederick Roxo, a coffee merchant in Rio Janeiro, made an application in the Supreme Court, yesterday, for a writ of habeas corpus, to recover his daughter, whom Roxo's wife carried off with her to this city when she eloped from Rio with a brother of Roxo.

J. Clark, the rider of Sorrel Dan in the steeple-chase at Jerome Park, and who was injured by the horse falling upon and kicking him, is now all right and able to ride again.

When young Walworth donned his prison-uniform at Sing Sing yesterday, he remarked: "I have gained seven pounds in clothes since I came here. I feel now like engaging in a base-ball match. An officer in the army told me the other day that the only difference between this suit and the West Point uniform is, that in one the stripes are round about, and in the other they are up-and-down." He whiled away the time of the journey to prison by pleasant allusions to events as they happened, and said of the handcuffs which linked him to Gillem, the wife-murderer, "They are the *starchiest* cuffs I ever wore."

The Emerald Association of Brooklyn had a picnic yesterday. On returning, and while the barge was making fast to the dock, John McLaughlin, one of the excursionists, and married, was accidently killed by being struck with a fender thrown from the dock. Soon afterwards, while a number of young men who had been on the excursion were returning home, one of them hurled a stone at an ice-cream vender, which missed him and struck a lad named Kelley, causing his death soon afterwards. No arrests were made.

Jeremiah P. Robinson was to-day elected President of the Brooklyn Bridge Company. In future, the Mayors of Brooklyn and New York and the press will be furnished with monthly statements of the expenses and disbursements of the company.

The case in which William J. Healey, Paymaster in the United States Navy, was charged some months ago, before Commissioner Davenport, with having embezzled about $65,000 Government money, is withdrawn from the Commissioner, it having been found impossible to obtain evidence to corroborate Little, the supposed accomplice of Healey, who turned State's evidence against him. Instead of criminal proceedings the Government will institute a civil suit against Healey's official bond.

Mr. Bellows has resigned the Vice-Presidency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Important Suit against the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Road—Railway Meetings—Other Intelligence.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 10.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company, held here to-day, the following Directors were chosen: John A. Chestnut, John I. Stewart, John Williams, George N. Black, S. H. Melvin, C. H. Moore, W. Fuller, Elias Wenger, S. L. Budler, A. L. Guthrie, and A. H. Marquis. The officers elected are S. H. Melvin, President; W. Fuller, Vice President; Joseph Lane, Secretary; and G. N. Black, Treasurer. This was the extent of the business transacted. The President was given authority to employ a General Manager for the road. The question of confirming the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad did not occupy much time, as it was discovered that, notwithstanding the injunction granted by Judge Tipton, that this could not be done under a law of this State without the consent in writing of all the stockholders, and this could not be obtained. There were 14,192 shares of stock only represented in the meeting out of the 23,000 issued. Mr. Kelley, who filed the bill and sued out the injunction was present in the meeting, but did not vote. He says he brought the suit to secure an accounting for the stock subscriptions and donations which were given to build the road before it passed into the hands of the Pennsylvania Company, as he did not want to tackle Tom Scott. His suit will be pressed now to secure the appointment of a Receiver for the road, and possibly to the extent of the bankruptcy of the Company. He alleges that the Company owes his son-in-law, L. Brown, $35,000 for work done in building the road, which is still unpaid, and for some reason the Barclay Coal Mine Company have a very advantageous contract for the shipment of coal over the road, and he has been investigating the connection of Williams, Black, and others with this Company, and thinks he will be able to show that there is good reason for suspecting their connection with it. There is also a sort of a Credit Mobilier charged to have existed, under which the road was built, and he is engaged in securing evidence to connect the officers of the road with the Morgan Improvement Company, the contractors that built the road. The officers of the Company deny all the allegations in the bill filed and published, and say that Mr. Kelley has only two shares, representing $40, instead of the $1,000,000 he claims, and believe that the suit is instituted in the interest of a rival railroad company, probably the Illinois Central; that the contract with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad was a good one, and would have increased the importance of the line and afforded more and better advantages to the people along it. The injunction was served upon the officers of the Company to-day, but they had abandoned the intention of the lease before the bill was filed, for the reason heretofore stated, that without the written consent of all the stockholders they could not lease.

Later.—The officers of the Company are in possession of a release from L. Brown, signed and acknowledged, whereby he releases them from any and all claims for work done on the line, and so far as each of the allegations made by Kelley have been tried, they have thus failed. The officers of this road are men of high character, and it is believed that their acts will bear the closest scrutiny, and be found to be strictly in accord with justice and right. They are anxious to have the merits of the suit tried and settled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, July 10.—By agreement the execution issued for the sale of the DesMoines Valley Railroad has been withdrawn, on condition of payment to the holder of the mechanics' lien of $10,000 of the net monthly earnings of the road. The first payment was made on Monday last.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 10.—The entire line of the Detroit & Bay City Railroad has just been finished, and the running of regular trains between the two points named is announced for July 20.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Erie Railway Company is called for Wednesday next. There was not a quorum at the meeting to-day.

The *Mail* says Col. Thomas A. Scott sailed from Philadelphia to-day. He goes to Europe to place the bonds of the Texas Pacific Railroad; with the purpose of settling the French claims against the El Paso Company, and at the same to vindicate Gen. Fremont, the former official representative of that Company. Scott will return about the 10th of October.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—The annual meeting of the Lake Shore & Tuscarawas Valley Railroad was held in this city yesterday. The following Directors were elected without opposition: W. S. Streator, A. Stone, Jr., Selah Chamberlain, J. F. Card, R. L. Chamberlain, James Mason, H. L. Claflen, and R. B. Dennis, of Cleveland; Augustus Schell and Harvey A. Kent, New York, and Clement Russell, Massillon, O. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. S. Streator; Treasurer, A. S. Gorham; Secretary, William H. Grout; General Superintendent, W. W. Card. The gross earnings of the road to May 31, 1873, were $123,022, and the aggregate transportation disbursements, $59,763. The road was opened for business Jan. 1, 1873. The report is considered very favorable, considering that the road is new and its resources undeveloped. It is proposed to add a considerable amount of rolling-stock during the coming year.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—A special from Lawrence, Kansas, dated the 8th, and incorporated in an Associated Press dispatch at Chicago yesterday, stating that half a mile of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was washed into the Missouri River near Kickapoo, on Tuesday night, was greatly exaggerated. Only 300 feet of track were washed out, and communication was restored in ten hours by cutting into the bluff and building a new track.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 10.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Company to-day, Mr. William A. Booth and John S. Kennedy, of New York; Thomas H. Perkins, of Boston; Gen. J. H. Bates, of Cincinnati; and Gen. George H. Chapman, of Indianapolis, were present. It was voted to accept the transfer of the railroad from the Receivers, pursuant to the order of the Circuit Court of the United States. Mr. M. E. Ingalls was elected a Director in place of Joseph J. Butler, deceased. Mr. W. A. Booth resigned the Presidency, and Mr. M. E. Ingalls was elected President. The organization was completed by electing John S. Kennedy Vice-President, Charles H. Booth Secretary, and E. F. Osborn Treasurer. It was voted that all persons holding positions with the Company by the appointment of the Receivers be continued in office.

POLITICAL.

Republican Primary Elections in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—At the Republican primary to-day about 800 votes were polled. Democrats and roughs took an active part. The railroad combination, with Billy Carr and Senator Sargent, claims to have carried the city for their delegates. The returns from two or three wards received, show a majority in their favor. Thousands of Republicans refrained from voting, disgusted with the self-constituted leaders, and the manner in which the tickets were put up.

Serious Explosion.

PITTSBURGH, July 10.—A serious accident occurred at the paper mill of A. Culbertson, Monongahela City, this morning. The employes had been at work but a short time, when one of the steam-driers burst, knocking down a portion of the building. A boy named Parkloon, working near the drier at the time of the explosion, was hurled through the wall of the building and struck against a stone building, used as a warehouse, and was completely covered with debris. Both of his legs and one arm were broken. It is thought he will not recover. The total loss caused by the accident is estimated at $2,000.

The Polaris Esquimaux.

PORTSMOUTH, July 10.—The United States steamer Tallapoosa left here last evening for New York, with the Esquimaux survivors from the Polaris on board. Secretary Robeson accompanied them.

THE LOUISVILLE LOTTERY.

Drawing of Prizes at the Third Gift-Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky.

Scenes and Incidents---Explanatory Speeches by the Superintendent of the Drawing.

A Full List of the Lucky Numbers.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 9.

The sensation of the season was the drawing of the third Public Library Gift-Concert, which took place yesterday in Library Hall.

For weeks previous to the drawing, the mails were laden with orders addressed to the managers, and their office was crowded with purchasers. During the past week the rush has been immense and steadily increasing up to a late hour in the night preceding the drawing. A few days before, the managers had disposed of the entire number of tickets in the scheme, either to agents wishing to sell again, or to persons desiring to try their luck in the wheel. This left all the sales of tickets for a day or two previous to the drawing in the hands of agents, and their offices were thronged every day with purchasers. Late on Monday evening, when the offices closed, there were but few tickets left in the city, and early on Tuesday morning these were eagerly scooped up.

On Monday large numbers of strangers from the country and from various and sometimes distant points came into the city. The hotels were generally pretty well filled with them, all interested in the great drawing. About 6 o'clock a. m., yesterday, Public Library Hall was opened, everything having been arranged for the occasion.

A considerable crowd had gathered in front of the hall, and at the opening of the doors entered and seated themselves.

Col. R. T. Durrett, President of the Public Library, and Gov. Bramlette, manager of the Gift-Concert, appeared upon the stage, accompanied by the various committees.

The back of the stage was filled with distinguished citizens from Louisville and from different parts of Kentucky, and from some of the sister States, who had come there to witness the drawing.

All things being in order for the drawing, just before the first number was drawn, President Durrett stepped to the front and made the following remarks, which give a full and clear idea of the arrangements and mode of procedure of conducting the drawing:

COL. DURRETT'S SPEECH.

Ladies and Gentlemen: We are here to-day for the purpose of distributing by lot among the ticket-holders of the Third Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky 10,000 cash gifts, amounting to $500,000. We are now ready to begin the drawing, but before we do so a few words of explanation are necessary.

The wheel to my right contains 100,000 small pieces of leather called tags, like the one I now hold in my hand, on which are printed numbers corresponding to the numbers of all tickets sold. These tags are numbered from 1 to 100,000, and there are just 100,000, no more and no less, of them in that wheel. We shall draw from that wheel 1,000 of these tags, and the tickets having corresponding numbers shall be entitled to gifts, the amount of which will be determined by the drawings from the other wheel.

In the small wheel to my left are 1,000 boxes like the one I hold in my hand. All of them are precisely alike, and in each one is folded and sealed up a slip of paper on which is printed the amount of a gift. One of these slips is $100,000, another is $50,000, another $25,000, another $20,000, another $10,000, and another $5,000. Twenty-four of them are $1,000 each, 50 of them are $500 each, 80 of them $400 each, 100 of them $300 each, 150 of them $200 each, and 590 of them $100 each.

Besides these 1,000 gifts in that wheel there are 9,000 others of $10 each which are not put into the wheel. It would be impossible to draw so many gifts in one day, and hence only 1,000 are drawn and the other 9,000 determined in another way. These 9,000 gifts are what are technically known as approximations, and will be determined in the following manner:

During the drawing one number will be drawn from the large wheel, and be followed by a gift from the small wheel, which will be $100,000. This is the capital gift, but at what time it will be drawn—whether first, or intermediate, or last, or what number will be entitled to it, no one can tell beforehand. But whatever number draws the capital gift will determine the 9,000 $10 dollar gifts. The entire 100,000 numbers will be formed in a numerical circle, which will, of course, bring Nos. 1 and 100,000 together. Now, whatever number in this circle shall be found by the drawing to be entitled to the capital gift will be taken as a centre, on each side of which the 4,500 nearest numbers will be the ones entitled to the $10 gifts. The only exception is that such numbers in this range of approximations as may draw higher gifts will be excluded from the $10 gifts. Nothing is more simple than to form this numerical circle and determine the approximations. So soon as the capital gift is known and the drawing over this numerical circle will be formed by us and the 9,000 $10 gifts will be properly determined in accordance with the published programme. In the meantime any of you will know whether you are entitled to a $10 gift so soon as the number of the capital gift shall be announced. If your ticket is within 4,500 numbers either above or below that of the capital gift you will know you are within the range of the $10 gifts.

You will be eye-witnesses of this drawing. You will see the gifts drawn and can judge of the fairness of the thing yourselves. The only thing you will not see was the counting of the tags in the large wheel and the sealing up of the gift boxes in the small wheel. It was not possible to do this work in your presence on the stage. It was the work of more than one day, and therefore had to be entrusted to committees. The committee who counted the tags and put them into the wheel consisted of the Hon. S. B. Churchill, late Secretary of State; the Hon. W. W. Frazer, a Kentucky Senator, and Mr. R. B. Hopkins. They are citizens well known to you all, and were chosen for this work because of their distinguished character. You saw this Committee bring in the tags and place them in the wheel. They are now here prepared to assure you that they counted the tags accurately, and that there are just 100,000 of them numbered from 1 to 100,000 in that wheel. After they had made their count they sealed them up in chests and only broke the seals after they brought them here to go into the wheel. They have been under their own lock and seal ever since the count, and neither myself nor anyone connected with the Library or Gift Concert has had anything to do with them. Now that they are in the wheel they pass from the Committee to my charge, and I will see that they are as fairly drawn out as they were counted in. If, however, any one shall doubt the perfect reliability of this counting in and drawing out, an infallible test can be had by another count. After the 1,000 tags are drawn out, I shall offer the wheel to the audience, who can appoint a Committee of their own to examine and see whether 99,000 tags remain in the wheel, and whether, by adding the drawn numbers, they make up 100,000 numbered consecutively from 1 to 100,000. This was done at our last drawing, and I shall give the ticket-holders the opportunity to do it again, by placing the wheel and its contents in their possession so soon as the drawing is over. If they want this additional proof they can have it.

The Committee who placed the gifts in the small wheel consists of Capt. Thomas Lawson, Mr. J. D. Osborne, and Mr. Charles S. Tucker, citizens well known to you all, and of the highest character. They are here to assure you that there are 1,000 of those cylindrical boxes in that wheel, that they counted the gifts, folded the slips of paper on which they are printed, sealed them up in the boxes, kept them in their own possession, and under their own key and seal until they brought them here, and in your presence broke the seals and placed them in that wheel. You will have by the drawing itself a perfect test of the accuracy of the contents of this wheel. One thousand gifts must come out, and they must correspond with those on the printed programme. Each ticket-holder can keep this count for himself, and detect any error if there be one. I am requested by the Committee, however, to say that they have some fear that one of the boxes which ought to contain a $100 gift may be empty. They fear that one of the boxes was sealed up without the $100 printed slip that ought to have gone with it, from the fact that after the work was done, they found an $100 printed slip left over. I have that slip now in my possession, and if the fears of the Committee are correct, and one of the boxes should be drawn out without its gift, the $100 to which it is entitled will be paid the same as if the gift were properly there.

And now, ladies and gentlemen, while we progress with the drawing, I invite your scrutiny to every point. We mean to be perfectly honest in what we do, and I think that those of you who give strict attention will agree, when it is all over, that all has been squarely done. The blind children who draw from the wheels can have no previous idea of what their little hands will pick up, and even if they could see they could not tell one tag from another, nor one of the boxes containing gifts from another. All are precisely alike, and no human eye can gain any advantage by selection.

After the contents of the wheels are thoroughly mixed by revolving, the blind boy at the wheel to my right will draw out a tag, and hold it up where Col. Alfriend can see its number. Col. Alfriend, without touching the tag, will cry its number so as to be heard all over the hall, and will then pass the same to Cols. R. A. Johnson, J. C. Johnston, and A. Graham, the test committee, who will examine and say whether the number has been called right. The number will then be passed by G. Douglas Sherley to G. D. Deusar, the registrar, who will file it upon a copper wire. Thus cried, proven, and filed, its number will be recorded by W. P. Frederick, of the Citizens' Bank; R. M. Getman, of the Bank of Louisville; L. C. Bartlett, of the Second National Bank; W. G. Osborne, of the Merchants' Bank, and Mr. James Chambers. The blind girl at the wheel to my left, after a thorough mixing by revolving the wheel, will then draw one of the sealed boxes and hand it to Mr. O. H. Strattan, who will open the box, unfold the paper, and hold it up to the view of the audience and cry its amount. The amount will then be recorded by the five clerks, and the paper refolded and filed on the wire with its tag. The gift thus drawn will belong to the ticket represented by the tag drawn immediately before it, and thus the process will continue until 1,000 tags are drawn from the large wheel and all the 1,000 gifts from the small one.

Surely, with such precautions as these, no mistakes can occur, and the drawing must be perfectly fair. We intend that it shall be fair, and that those whom blind fortune points out as the owners of the gifts shall have them. We have things so arranged that fraud is impossible and a mistake improbable. We care not who gets the gifts, provided only that they be fairly gotten. The gifts are given as inducements to the sale of tickets, and whoever gets them by honest lot are welcome to them. Our mission is to establish and make self-sustaining a great Free Library, Museum, Art Gallery, Academy of Design, Reading Room, and other kindred departments in the city of Louisville. We have made a noble start at the good work, and we intend to go on until it is completed according to the model we have adopted. After the gifts we are now going to distribute are paid, and the expense account settled, we shall appropriate the balance of the money left from the sales of tickets to this grand enterprise of a library and museum and their kindred branches, forever to be absolutely free to everybody. The money derived from the present concert will not accomplish our object, because we yet owe considerable on the splendid building we occupy, and contemplate extensive improvements on the same, including the turning of this noble hall into the best opera-house and lecture-room in the United States. We have need of a great deal of money to accomplish our purpose, and when the present concert is over we shall issue the programme of another, which will be the grandest thing of the kind the world ever knew. It will startle the nations by its magnitude, and will be so arranged that every fifth ticket-holder will be bound to draw a gift. We shall have no less than 12,000 cash gifts, amounting in the aggregate to a million and a half of dollars. The capital gift of $250,000, and the lowest one offered will be $50. If such a scheme as this does not make all the tickets we shall issue sell at once, we shall be mistaken; and, if they do sell, we will have a great free library and museum in our city which will eclipse all upon this continent, and rival some of the century-grown collections of the Olden World. We have already a library containing some 40,000 volumes, a museum of not less than 250,000 specimens, and a gallery of art containing several hundreds of pictures, statues, busts, &c., which are open every day and night to the free use and enjoyment of everybody. But we want to increase these collections to many times their present numbers, to place the literary paper we have started upon a firm basis, to open an academy of design, to establish a reading-room filled with the leading newspapers and periodicals of the world, and to make this the finest hall in the United States, where each season a course of lectures by the most eminent scholars of the age may be delivered at our cost and free to the people. Such is our programme for the future, and such the noble use we intend to make of the authority given us by the Legislature of Kentucky for these gift-concerts. The distribution of gifts by lot among the ticket-holders will now begin.

Col. Durrett's remarks were loudly and frequently cheered, and at their close the word was given for the drawing to begin.

THE FIRST NUMBER.

The audience waited in perfect silence while the wheels were revolved by the men stationed at the cranks. Slowly they went round, mixing the tags in one and the paper boxes in the other, and every eye in the audience, which now filled the hall and galleries, was bent intently upon the scene.

Capt. Downs stopped the tag-wheel and unlatched the door.

Col. Alfriend stood expectant, and, like the audience and the people on the stage, and everybody else in sight, slightly nervous.

Capt. Downs lifted the blind boy's hand to the door, it was thrust in and quickly withdrawn, and the tag clutched in the little fellow's fingers was handed to the crier. Col. Alfriend glanced at it, passed it to Col. Johnson, and cried out in his stentorian voice:

"62,485!"

There was breathless stillness throughout the house, while everybody's attention was riveted on the prize wheel. This wheel had been turned until the prizes were thoroughly mixed, and the little blind girl sat patiently waiting for orders.

Mr. Chapman opened the door, and Mr. Stratton gently lifted the girl's hand to the aperture.

The slender hand plunged downward into the wheel, and the taper fingers closed around one of the prize boxes, which was quickly withdrawn and held in view.

Mr. Strattan took it from the up-stretched hand, and quickly and nervously cutting open the end extracted a roll of paper which he immediately proceeded to unroll.

During this operation the audience sat as if spellbound. The number was not owned in the crowd, and the prize might be the capital one. If so, many hopes would be greatly lowered—at least to the second prize—and 50 per cent of the calculations of the sanguine would thus have vanished into somebody else's pocket.

Mr. Strattan's fingers seemed all thumbs in his nervousness, but at length he succeeded in unrolling the prize slip, and holding it up in full view he cried in a voice that was easily heard, as the figures on the paper were seen, in all parts of the hall, the first prize of the drawing—

"$200!"

An audible sigh of relief swept through the great hall, and all parties settled themselves down to their work in earnest.

THE FIRST FIVE HUNDRED.

The drawing went on smoothly, the prizes running from $100 to $500, until the number 38,002 was called, when Mr. Strattan held up the comfortable little sum—$500.

This was the first $500 drawn from the wheel, and produced considerable sensation, the audience applauding loudly.

After that all prizes ranging from $1,000 to the grand prize of $100,000 received a welcome from the crowd, whether the ticket was held by any one present or not; and especially were the large prizes greeted with vociferous applause.

THE AUDIENCE

was very quiet and orderly, perhaps because there were, as we observed in looking over it, so many gray heads and so many bonnets there. Nearly all, male and female, were not only intently watching the progress of the drawing, but busy, even the boys, with memorandum books and pencils.

The spirit of the hour was infectious, and many of the musicians, as soon as their task was suspended for the principal labor of the day, took out their lists and made notes of how near they came to drawing prizes.

"KENO!"

When Col. Alfriend cried out "92,810!" a young man sitting in a front seat was startled into activity, and sprang up shouting:

"Keno!"

Immediately some envious churl in the crowd shouted:

"Put him out! put him out!" But this was not attempted, and the lucky possessor of the number gave his nervous attention to the prize wheel.

"Draw out the big prize!" he cried, and a prize was drawn, but it proved on examination to be $200. This was a considerable fall, but it was accepted with an excellent grace, and the drawing progressed until shortly afterwards, the number 50,234 was drawn, when the same young man excitedly shouted:

"Keno again!"

"Gimme some!" cried the envious fellow in the crowd, but he could hardly expect a division when the prize turned out to be only $100.

These lucky numbers, we understand, belong to a West-end club got up by George Ogle, which owned $300 worth of tickets. They had thus drawn the amount of their investment, and had thirty-one tickets still in the wheel. It is reported that they drew $200 more.

A BROKEN BOX.

At 12 o'clock one of the prize boxes broke, showing the end of the roll of paper inside. Col. Durrett came forward and suggested that it be taken out and put in a new box, and then put back in the wheel, but finding some difficulty and delay in getting at it he referred the matter to the audience, who cried with one voice:

"Go on! Go on! Shake 'em up!"

And the managers obeyed the behest.

THE TWENTY THOUSAND-DOLLAR PRIZE.

Not long after this came the first great sensation of the day. It was the drawing of the $20,000 prize by the number 21,764. The audience gave enthusiastic vent to its feelings on the announcement of this snug little pile, and it was nearly a minute before the drawing could proceed.

The $10,000 prize was drawn at a quarter past 12 o'clock, and created a sensation almost equal to the preceding one.

HALF THROUGH.

At 12:30 o'clock Col. Durrett announced that half the numbers had been drawn, and that, as the work was arduous and tiresome, and all needed rest, there would be an intermission of half an hour for lunch, and immediately the most of the audience sought the street, while those on the stage went into the dressing-rooms, where a substantial collation had been prepared.

AFTER LUNCH,

during which Moebius' band kept those of the throng who remained in their seats very pleasantly engaged in listening to some fine music, the drawing was resumed, and progressed quietly through many numbers, several of them winning as high as $1,000, until the $5,000 prize was drawn, and then followed a long string of smaller sums.

THE BIG PRIZES

seemed to cling to the wheel, and as those whose numbers had not been drawn out rejoiced in their hope as long as the prize was there—and they were in the majority—there was no complaint, though much speculation was indulged in.

The $25,000 prize was the next drawn, and soon after, at 3¼ o'clock, Mr. Strattan unrolled a prize-slip and held up to the view of the excited audience the figures

"$100,000!"

Then issued a scene of wild enthusiasm, with which there was nothing to do but wait till it subsided. The applause lasted some minutes, but order was at length restored, and the drawing proceeded with varying fortunes until the

FIFTY THOUSAND-DOLLAR PRIZE

was drawn, when a similar scene to the preceding one ensued.

After this the interest began to flag, though but a small portion of the audience left the hall till the last number had been drawn.

When all the gifts, except the last one, were drawn, Col. Durrett directed a suspension for a moment, and advancing to the front, spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF COL. DURRETT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: With the exception of a single gift now remaining in the wheel, we have distributed by lot 10,000 gifts, amounting to $500,000. The money to pay all these gifts is now upon deposit in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, and they will be paid without discount on presentation of the tickets entitled to them at Room No. 4 in this building. Payment will begin next Saturday morning at 9 o'clock, and as fast as the tickets are delivered they will be paid by cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank or by sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank of New York, at the option of the holder. All that you have to do is to present your tickets and get your money. The official drawing will be published to-morrow morning, and all will then see what tickets are entitled to gifts.

We know not what you who get this large amount of money, this half a million of dollars, will do with it. It is not our business to inquire, and yet we can but hope that those who have drawn the great gifts will remember the blind children who have rendered such good service this day. To them this beautiful world with its bright sun and glowing objects are all darkness, and yet they have this day been instrumental in making more than one person rich. Let the fortunate forget not the unfortunate.

As for ourselves, we know what will be done with our money. The ticket-holders get the lion's share, from the fact that all the expense must come out of the part that goes to the library. But for whatever is our share the uses are fixed. We shall pay the balance we owe on this property and turn it over to the public free of debt. We shall make it an unincumbered gift not only to the people of Louisville, but to the people of the United States. And when we shall have paid for the house and lot we occupy we shall go on with our undertaking until we fill it from cellar to garret with books, and curiosities, and pictures, and statues, and with everything that can glad the eye and improve the mind. Nor will we forget these blind children while we are buying books. They shall have a library here, and shall come and enjoy all that is printed for their benefit without money and without price.

There can be no mistake about the drawing of gifts you have just witnessed. Those who were entitled to the gifts according to the programme have been allotted them. From the large wheel to my right have been drawn 1,000 numbers, and if any doubt, after what they have seen, the audience can now appoint a committee to count the numbers that remain in that wheel. My honor for it, there will be found 99,000 tags in that wheel, which, with the 1,000 drawn out, make the 100,000 which the Hon. S. B. Churchill, the Hon. W. W. Frazer, and R. E. Hopkins put in there in your presence before the drawing began. Appoint your committee, and the wheel and its contents are at your service.

The records kept by the five clerks are infallible proofs of the correctness of the drawing. Here is the book kept by Mr. Frederick, of the Citizens' Bank (holding it up to the audience), and it is like the others. He began at page 1 to record the drawing with printed blanks on each for four drawn numbers with their gifts. He has now reached page 250, and but one blank is left on the 250th page. This will, of course, be filled by the last gift now remaining in the wheel.

If there had been any error in the books of record, we were still left an infallible means of correction. On this wire (holding it up to the audience), every tag and gift were filed as drawn by Mr. G. W. Deuser. But as the gift-wheel has tallied out all right, there is no occasion for referring to the strung numbers. In comparing the books of record we may have use for it, but none here.

The last gift will now be drawn, after which the drawing will be at an end and the audience dismissed, with the hope that as many as can will come to the concert to-night.

This speech was received with frequent and hearty applause; the last number was drawn, the prize read, and the audience departed.

AN EVEN NUMBER THAT WAS ODD.

The tag numbered 5,050 drew considerable interest. The curiosity of many was aroused to know what such a combination of figures would produce. It very fitly drew $500.

THROUGHOUT THE CITY

the only topic of conversation was the drawing. "What did you draw?" was the common salutation, substituted for inquiries as to the state of one's health, or original observations concerning the weather. It was "the thing" to answer that you had drawn the capital prize.

FREQUENT BULLETIN

extras were issued from various newspaper printing offices. Every twenty or thirty numbers drawn demanded another extra edition to satisfy the demand for information.

FLYING RUMORS.

Wild rumors were circulated toward evening as to those who had drawn the six great prizes. The successful tickets were assigned to a great number of persons, and, in the absence of authentic information, imaginative individuals exercised their faculties in endeavors to guess at the truth.

At night the excitement had nearly subsided. The *Courier-Journal* job printing office alone had sold 12,000 extras, and the other newspaper and printing offices had done quite as well.

THE LUCKY AND UNLUCKY.

On the street corners a variety of opinions were given expression. The successful were generally too elated to stay in one place long, but those who had lost, or had taken no tickets, interchanged views as to the gift concert which were sometimes quite edifying. The disappointed, in many instances, did not approve of lotteries; but in others they announced their determination of investing largely in the next gift scheme. It is evident that the next gift concert will be as successful as this, as far as selling tickets is concerned.

WHO DREW THE THIRD PRIZE.

The $25,000 prize was drawn by O. A. Knapp, of the firm of James A. Clark & Co., who resides at the corner of Fourth and York streets. Mr. Knapp had $100 invested in the lottery of last year, but failed to draw anything, although several of his tickets were within one or two numbers of those which drew large prizes. He delayed buying tickets until Monday afternoon, when he bought eleven tickets for $100. Of these, number 63,085 drew $100, thus paying the cost of the tickets. Afterwards number 64,170 drew $25,000. The $100 was turned into the latter amount in less than twenty-four hours.

THE FIFTH PRIZE.

Part of the $10,000 prize was drawn by members of the J. H. Bunce Hook and Ladder Company. John Stabb, Robert Beard, Edward Mitchell, Frank McCorkle, and George or "Buck" Smith, together bought one-quarter of ticket No. 98,743 which drew the above prize, thus securing $500 each. Capt. Charles Miller, who is stopping at the United States Hotel, drew another quarter of this prize. It is rumored that the rest of the ticket is owned by Joseph Norris.

THE SIXTH PRIZE.

A. A. Lucas, of the firm of Lewis & Lucas, hatters, on the south side of Jefferson street, near Third, bought of W. Scott Glore one-half of ticket number 10,550. This ticket drew the $5,000 prize.

RUMORS OF LUCK.

It was rumored that a man named Michael Harrigan, living on an alley between Madison and Chestnut, Sixteenth and Seventeeth streets, had drawn one-fourth ($25,000) of the capital prize, but our reporter, after diligent search, failed to verrify the story.

The report was generally credited during the afternoon and night that Mr. Frank Wybrant, the photographer, had drawn one-fourth of a $20,000 prize, but on inquiry by our reporter at Mr. Wybrant's house he was informed that the report was incorrect.

A HOAX.

A cruel hoax was perpetrated on Goepper, proprietor of Jaager Halle. But it was done by a friend, who, it is said, suffered in a similar manner at the hands of Goepper at the drawing which took place last year. To retaliate, this friend at an early hour yesterday morning sent Goepper word that his ticket had drawn $20,000. The report created a sensation, and was soon noised abroad. Goepper was, of course, much elated. So were his friends, and doubtless many a fellow went to bed on forty glasses of beer, drunk on the strength of Goepper's good luck. But Goepper's glory was short-lived. He was not long in learning that he had been sold, and that the money was in other hands that he knew not of.

DECIDEDLY IRISH.

An Irishman in the East End, named Thomas Mulcahy, bought a quarter ticket. Reflecting upon it on his way home, he thought over the matter, and it struck him that some one might buy the other three-quarters, and so have the advantage of him. So, to destroy all competition, he returned, bought the other three-quarters, and tore them up. Then he felt easy. No one could "come it" over him now. Whether his quarter-ticket drew a prize is not known.

A NARROW MISS.

Officer Butler bought four quarter tickets of different numbers. The night before the drawing he was induced to sell one of them to John Abbot. The next day the ticket of which it was a part drew $1,000, while the tickets remaining in Mr. Butler's possession drew nothing.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

It was a dead sure thing before 4 o'clock that no person in Jeffersonville had drawn anything of consequence. The rumor late in the evening that a well-known and prominent citizen and a leading member of the church had drawn a quarter of the $10,000 prize was incorrect. We called upon the gentleman, and, after first denying that he had invested anything in the drawing at all, he finally showed us his ticket. It was not worth a cent, except to go to the concert on.

Ticket 92,076, that the lady dreamed about, and her husband was so anxious to purchase, drew a blank.

THE LUCKY NUMBERS.

100s to 1,000s.

No.	Gift.	No.	Gift.	No.	Gift.
336	100	570	200	622	100
422	100	500	100	633	100
426	300	639	200	854	100
		673	100		
1,000.					
1,749	100	1,964	100	[illegible]	100
1,708	100	[illegible]	100	1,489	100
1,611	100	1,267	100	1,960	500
1,237	100	1,106	400	1,899	300
2,000.					
2,848	100	2,369	300	2,698	300
2,302	100	2,809	200	2,179	500
		2,848	100		
3,000.					
3,851	300	3,264	100	3,020	100
3,904	100	3,497	200	3,640	200
3,302	300	3,126	300	3,783	100
3,741	100	3,617	100	3,673	100
4,000.					
4,906	100	4,904	100	4,228	300
4,377	100	4,869	100	4,067	100
4,184	100	4,447	400	4,923	100
4,329	100	4,645	200	4,356	400
4,916	100	4,340	200	4,118	400
4,760	100	4,339	100	4,643	100
5,000.					
5,883	100	5,894	200	5,358	500
5,932	100	5,395	200	5,120	100
5,000	500	5,688	100	5,630	50,000
		5,812	100		
6,000.					
6,392	100	6,951	100	6,854	400
6,638	100	6,886	100	6,530	100
6,588	100	6,245	400	6,490	100
6,158	100			6,520	100
7,000.					
7,481	100	7,706	100	7,790	100
7,135	100	7,739	100	7,219	100
7,719	300	7,137	100	7,904	400
7,726	200			7,126	300
8,000.					
8,830	200	8,372	100	8,988	500
8,510	100	8,581	400	8,221	100
8,685	100	8,745	100	8,254	100
8,286	100	8,491	100	8,402	100
		8,756	400		
9,000.					
9,647	200	9,665	200	9,650	400
9,001	100	9,380	1,000	9,327	500
9,810	100	9,880	100	9,706	100
9,634	300			9,229	200
10,000					
10,073	400	10,919	1,000	10,892	100
10,454	100	10,200	100	10,778	100
10,662	100	10,864	100	10,828	100
		10,550	5,000		
11,000.					
11,522	100	11,904	100	11,388	100
11,693	100	11,990	400	11,482	100
11,104	200	11,116	100	11,661	100
12,000.					
12,301	100	12,194	100	12,957	300
12,156	100	12,562	100	12,605	100
		12,528	400		
13,000.					
13,456	100	13,024	500	13,090	100
13,080	400	13,255	300	13,934	500
13,593	100	13,108	100	13,492	200
14,000.					
14,013	300	14,840	300	14,011	100
14,770	400	14,746	200	14,563	100
14,166	100	14,179	100	14,603	100
15,000.					
15,412	100	15,803	100	15,468	500
15,985	500	15,230	200	15,844	100
15,160	300	15,604	500	15,188	100
15,048	100	15,847	100	15,497	100
15,804	200	15,274	300	15,553	100
16,000.					
16,409	100	16,657	100	16,036	300
16,356	100	16,549	200	16,741	100
16,942	100	16,383	1,000	16,584	100
16,177	100			16,760	400
17,000.					
17,941	100	17,772	200	17,813	100
17,664	200	17,581	100	17,082	100
17,199	1,000	17,021	300	17,740	100
17,066	500	17,058	400	17,821	100
		17,038	100		
18,000.					
18,101	400	18,508	100	18,697	100
18,191	200	18,938	200	18,976	100
19,000.					
19,147	500	19,938	500	19,654	200
19,073	200	19,737	100	19,273	100
19,928	100			19,628	400
20,000.					
20,361	100	20,845	300	20,805	400
20,290	100	20,540	200	20,891	100
20,584	100	20,555	300	20,893	100,000
21,000.					
21,994	300	21,316	100	21,013	100
21,964	100	21,489	100	21,383	100
21,764	20,000	21,006	100	21,491	100
22,000.					
22,834	100	22,375	400	22,106	500
22,622	200	22,127	200	22,090	100
22,577	400	22,464	100	22,477	100
22,221	200	22,924	200	22,183	100
22,060	300				
23,000.					
23,780	100	23,415	100	23,771	1,000
23,635	100	23,858	100	23,475	100
23,695	200	23,451	200	23,287	300
23,920	100				
24,000.					
24,885	100	24,532	100	24,592	100
24,083	300				
25,000.					
25,325	100	25,919	300	25,508	100
25,640	200	25,372	100	25,166	100
25,494	100			25,061	100
26,000.					
26,278	300	26,745	400	26,705	100
26,084	100	26,116	400	26,329	100
27,000.					
27,044	100	27,367	400	27,840	100
27,066	100	27,562	100	27,116	100
27,911	200	27,707	100	27,527	100
27,281	1,000	27,107	100	27,298	100
27,137	500	27,905	200	27,049	100
27,610	100	27,546	200	27,879	100
		27,459	400		
28,000.					
28,371	400	28,157	400	28,506	200
28,020	100			28,018	100
29,000.					
29,205	100	29,643	100	29,044	100
29,566	100	29,783	300	29,005	100
30,000.					
30,405	300	30,972	100	30,622	100
30,246	100	30,379	100	30,586	100
30,944	300	30,290	100	30,794	100
		30,197	400		
31,000.					
31,700	100	31,080	100	31,979	100
31,883	300	31,980	100	31,247	100
31,545	200	31,608	100	31,640	100
31,867	100	31,091	100	31,038	100
		31,615	100		
32,000.					
32,634	100	32,573	100	32,527	400
32,768	1,000	32,047	500	32,084	100
		32,974	100		
33,000.					
33,720	100	33,263	400	33,640	100
33,474	300	33,505	100	33,579	400
33,187	300	33,381	100	33,189	100
		33,286	100		
34,000.					
34,275	200	34,231	100	34,619	100
34,672	400	34,225	400	34,280	100
34,105	200			34,644	100
35,000.					
35,956	100	35,245	100	35,930	100
35,086	100	35,401	100	35,254	100
35,193	100	35,725	100	35,741	100
		35,547	100		
36,000.					
36,971	200	36,072	100	36,575	100
36,449	500	36,960	200	36,153	100
36,248	500	36,320	300	36,106	200
		36,356	100		
37,000.					
37,716	200	37,720	100	37,420	100
37,100	500	37,283	100	37,839	100
37,792	100	37,666	100	37,406	200
37,464	1,000	37,728	100	37,959	100
37,334	100	37,677	100	37,578	100
38,000.					
38,918	300	38,786	100	38,566	200
38,002	500	38,194	100	38,630	100
38,042	500	38,350	100		
39,000.					
39,939	500	39,713	400	39,318	100
39,195	100	39,274	400	39,668	100
		39,107	100		
40,000.					
40,515	200	40,538	100	40,374	100
40,213	100	40,248	100	40,574	200
40,635	100	40,243	100	40,165	400
40,790	100	40,015	100	40,595	100
40,667	100	40,624	100	40,758	100
		40,512	100		
41,000.					
41,740	1,000	41,464	100	41,127	400
41,271	1,000	41,898	100	41,865	100
41,265	100	41,477	200	41,588	100
41,642	100	41,760	100	41,530	100
42,000.					
42,419	200	42,065	100	42,813	300
42,015	100	42,467	300	42,437	500
42,255	100	42,700	100	42,001	100
43,000.					
43,827	300	43,190	300	43,587	100
43,800	100	43,117	500	43,501	200
		43,909	100		
44,000.					
44,629	100	44,961	200	44,135	100
44,631	300	44,496	200	44,343	100
44,852	400	44,828	200	44,906	100
44,905	300	44,224	100	44,777	100
		44,691	100		
45,000.					
45,868	100	45,743	500	45,249	500
45,944	100	45,795	200	45,046	100
45,771	100	45,093	300	45,242	100
45,670	200	45,722	300	45,270	100
45,782	300	45,071	200	45,426	400
		45,372	100		
46,000.					
46,709	500	46,318	100	46,813	100
46,611	300	46,441	500	46,288	100
46,023	400	46,276	100	46,764	300
46,807	300			46,141	100
47,000.					
47,177	400	47,461	100	47,831	100
47,849	200	47,783	400	47,719	100
47,755	400	47,927	200	47,139	100
48,000.					
48,861	200	48,044	200	48,551	100
48,239	300	48,977	100	48,388	100
48,902	100	48,236	100	48,584	200
		48,976	200		
49,000.					
49,914	400	49,155	100	49,867	100
49,161	100	49,268	300	49,292	500
49,996	300	49,626	100	49,531	100
49,480	300	49,550	100	49,142	100
49,305	400			49,996	100
50,000.					
50,191	100	50,894	100	50,691	100
50,303	100	50,192	100	50,325	100
50,234	100	50,176	100	50,370	200
51,000.					
51,907	100	51,378	200	51,952	100
51,856	400	51,849	300	51,652	1,000
51,927	100			51,883	100
52,000.					
52,735	200	52,495	100	52,532	100
52,175	100	52,282	100	52,943	300
53,000.					
53,762	200	53,300	100	53,767	100
53,587	100	53,768	100	53,150	300
54,000.					
54,687	100	54,533	100	54,766	400
53,535	100	54,636	500	54,860	100
54,382	100	54,001	100	54,186	100
		54,455	200		
55,000.					
45,955	100	55,582	110	55,954	200
55,053	100	55,321	100	55,410	100
55,603	100	55,874	200	55,635	100
55,483	100	55,778	100	55,074	300
55,798	300	55,680	100	55,669	100
55,413	100	55,051	100	55,623	300
56,000.					
56,147	100	56,675	100	56,534	300
56,146	100			[illegible]	100
57,000.					
57,688	1,000	[illegible]	400	57,720	100
57,161	100	57,840	100	57,498	100
57,945	100	57,868	100	57,940	100
		57,530	100		
58,000.					
58,771	100	58,754	300	58,553	300
58,236	100	58,720	100	58,050	200
58,903	200			58,230	100
59,000.					
59,857	200	59,025	300	59,619	100
59,039	100	59,158	200	59,576	100
59,956	100	59,065	100	59,179	100
		59,418	100		
60,000.					
60,305	100	60,698	200	60,124	200
60,762	100	60,126	100	60,147	100
		60,729	100		
61,000.					
61,452	100	61,756	300	61,209	100
		61,968	100		
62,000.					
62,485	200	62,956	300	62,916	300
62,721	200	62,832	100	62,880	300
62,265	200			62,477	200
63,000.					
63,535	100	[illegible]	100	63,558	300
63,114	100	63,986	100	63,538	100
63,929	100	63,278	400	63,700	100
63,085	100	63,183	100	63,388	100
63,064	100			63,550	1,000
64,000.					
64,686	200	64,892	200	64,614	100
94,952	100	64,170	25,000	64,705	200
64,433	100			64,050	200
65,000.					
65,280	100	65,266	100	65,942	100
65,153	100	65,527	200	65,247	200
65,881	100			65,965	100
66,000.					
66,311	100	66,412	100	66,256	100
66,456	100	66,954	100	66,471	200
67,000.					
67,909	100	67,690	100	67,298	200
67,002	100	67,689	1,000	67,051	100
		67,145	300		
68,000.					
68,488	100	68,969	100	68,072	200
68,236	100	68,703	100	68,158	200
68,569	200	68,411	100	68,919	100
		68,223	100		
69,000.					
69,669	100	69,549	300	69,708	200
69,561	100	69,444	100	69,117	200
69,975	100	69,745	300	69,361	300
69,047	100	69,450	100	69,052	400
		69,161	100		
70,000.					
70,993	300	70,997	100	70,328	200
70,319	200	70,757	400	70,502	200
70,693	100	70,289	200	70,651	100
71,000.					
71,088	300	71,911	300	71,608	100
71,290	400			71,757	100
72,000.					
72,021	100	72,692	200	72,005	400
72,736	400	72,909	100	72,937	100
72,865	100	72,187	200	72,209	100
73,000.					
73,904	100	73,565	200	73,365	200
73,566	100	73,328	300	73,276	100
73,236	100	73,387	100	73,136	500
73,142	100	73,199	400	73,878	100
73,783	1,000	73,991	100	72,220	100
73,746	100			73,631	300
74,000.					
74,613	300	74,752	200	74,298	200
74,813	100	74,189	100	74,446	200
74,419	100	74,434	500	74,181	100
74,678	100	74,290	300	74,448	200
75,000.					
75,816	300	75,014	100	75,139	100
75,241	100			75,753	100
76,000.					
76,004	100	76,423	100	76,552	1,000
76,392	100	76,635	100	76,133	100
76,323	500	76,104	100	76,345	100
77,000.					
77,342	300	77,396	100	77,768	100
77,836	100	77,328	100	77,387	100
77,098	100	77,983	100	77,260	100
78,000.					
78,892	100	78,203	300	78,912	400
78,098	100	78,134	200	78,292	200
78,250	100			78,232	400
79,000.					
79,817	100	79,540	200	79,102	100
79,012	100			79,513	200
80,000.					
80,306	100	80,426	100	80,979	100
80,875	100	80,986	500	80,774	400
80,790	100	80,654	100	80,064	500
80,506	100	80,997	100	80,704	100
80,837	200	80,263	100	80,799	100
81,000.					
81,769	100	81,826	100	81,550	100
91,613	100	81,919	300	81,629	300
		81,196	100		
82,000.					
82,954	100	82,816	100	82,262	100
82,707	100	82,019	100	82,407	300
82,243	200	82,958	100	82,487	100
82,542	300	82,636	100	82,881	100
82,638	100			82,383	200
83,000.					
83,667	300	83,144	100	83,345	100
83,658	100	83,477	300	83,496	200
83,348	100			83,545	100
84,000.					
84,588	100	84,809	200	84,902	200
84,278	100	84,471	100	84,792	100
84,515	100	84,466	200	74,035	100
84,983	100	84,218	100	84,469	100
85,000.					
85,660	500	85,656	100	85,370	200
85,463	100	85,918	200	85,472	200
85,479	200	85,742	100	85,494	100
85,035	100	85,513	100	85,017	500
86,000.					
86,859	100	86,930	100	86,350	100
86,143	100	86,472	100	86,476	100
86,923	400	86,737	1,000	86,040	100
86,160	300	86,704	100	86,553	100
86,955	100			86,814	100
87,000.					
87,969	100	87,634	100	87,940	1,000
87,664	100	87,611	300	87,015	200
87,118	200	87,771	400	87,321	300
		86,275	100		
88,000.					
88,191	200	88,959	300	88,875	100
89,000.					
89,221	100	89,848	500	89,479	200
89,221	100	89,376	100	89,240	200
90,000.					
90,245	100	90,634	100	90,290	300
90,188	100	90,604	500	90,530	100
90,405	100	90,119	100	90,613	300
90,062	200			90,055	300
91,000.					
91,663	1,000	91,556	100	91,269	100
91,892	100	91,285	100	91,515	100
91,538	100			91,220	300
92,000.					
92,264	100	92,222	100	95,192	500
92,066	300	92,153	100	92,902	100
92,810	200	92,865	200	92,716	1,000
92,008	100	92,141	100	92,957	100
92,739	200	92,042	200	92,372	100
92,259	400	92,901	1,000	92,918	100
		92,884	200		
93,000.					
93,974	100	93,627	200	93,655	400
93,883	100	93,611	1,000	93,140	400
93,660	100	93,117	100	93,027	100
93,332	400	93,903	400	93,033	100
94,000.					
94,932	300	94,778	100	94,549	100
94,345	200	94,655	100	94,046	1,000
94,055	100	94,860	200	94,324	100
94,586	100	94,971	300	94,479	100
94,944	100	94,149	400	94,652	100
		94,553	100		
95,000.					
95,720	300	95,643	190	95,368	500
95,172	100	95,165	100	95,381	100
95,208	400	95,775	100	95,653	100
		95,260	100		
96,000.					
96,604	190	96,329	100	96,940	100
96,040	100	96,072	100	96,381	100
96,716	300	96,753	100	96,819	100
96,129	100			96,767	100
97,000.					
97,618	200	97,376	300	97,995	100
97,991	400	97,657	500	97,990	1,000
97,865	300	97,511	300	97,682	100
98,000.					
98,314	100	98,743	10,000	98,679	500
98,337	400	98,300	100	98,883	200
98,708	100	98,048	100	98,825	500
99,000.					
99,888	300	99,033	100	99,775	100
99,072	100	99,969	100	99,881	200
99,414	100	99,899	100	99,223	100
99,949	200	99,669	100	99,031	400
99,174	100	99,701	500	99,208	100

The 9,000 approximations, or $10 gifts, determined by the capital gift.

Ticket No. 20,893 having drawn the capital gift of $100,000, the first 4,500 numbers nearest to it on each side, making on both sides 9,000, are entitled to $10 each, except those numbers within the two extremes above and below, which have drawn other gifts. If there were no exceptions, every number from 25,393 above to 16,393 below would be entitled to $10. But some of the numbers within this range drew other gifts, and they will be found in the list above to be as follows: 16,409, 16,549, 16,741, 16,584, 16,760, 16,942, 16,657, 17,941, 17,664, 17,581, 17,024, 17,058, 17,038, 17,843, 17,082, 17,740, 17,821, 17,199, 17,066, 17,772, 18,101, 18,508, 18,938, 18,697, 18,976, 18,191, 19,147, 19,938, 19,737, 19,654, 19,273, 19,628, 19,073, 19,928, 20,361, 20,290, 20,540, 20,555, 20,805, 20,891, 20,893, 20,584, 20,845, 21,994, 21,964, 21,764, 21,006, 21,014, 21,383, 21,491, 21,316, 21,489, 22,834, 22,622, 22,924, 22,108, 22,090, 22,477, 22,183, 22,577, 22,221, 22,060, 22,375, 22,127, 22,464, 23,451, 23,771, 23,475, 23,287, 23,780, 23,635, 23,695, 23,920, 23,418, 23,858, 24,083, 24,532, 24,592, 24,885, 25,325, 26,372, 25,166, 25,061.

These numbers are therefore excluded from the $10 gifts, because they have drawn and will be paid higher gifts. All the other numbers between 25,393 above and 16,393 below the capital prize, making 8,917 in all, aggregating the sum of $89,170, are each entitled to $10, and will be so paid on presentation and delivery of the tickets.

The payment of the gifts will begin Saturday morning, July 12, at 9 o'clock. The tickets must be presented at Room No. 4 Public Library Building, where they will be taken up and paid by cash checks upon the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, of Louisville, or by sight drafts upon the Fourth National Bank, of New York, at the option of the holder. No gift will be paid without delivery of the ticket entitled to it, and all gifts not called for within six months of the drawing will be turned over to the Public Library fund and not afterwards paid. The tickets for the fourth Gift Concert—the grandest thing of the kind ever presented to the world—are now ready for sale, and any one who prefers it can have the value of a gift, or any part of it, in the new tickets.

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky and Manager of Gift Concert.

R. T. DURRETT,
President Public Library of Kentucky.

A Millionaire Thief Finding a Refuge in New York.

Among the great failures during the recent financial crash in Vienna was that of the so-called Vienna Credit Association, an institution which had a nominal capital of 100,000,000 florins. Its manager was a young Austrian financier named Rudolph Pokorny, who received an annual salary of 20,000 florins, and who was considered one of the ablest financiers in the Austrian Capital. Pokorny was a bachelor, and his habits were looked upon as unexceptionable, except that he lived with a young American widow named Annie Lee, to whom he seemed to be greatly attached. He intended to marry her, and on the 15th of April last the bans of his engagement with her were publicly proclaimed from the pulpit of St. Stephen's Church. Shortly after the opening of the Universal Exhibition the financial affairs of Vienna were found to be in a very rotten condition. Banking house after banking house went down, and even the best accredited institutions were looked upon with suspicion. Only the Credit Association, with its vast capital, escaped distrust. To it were carried deposits, when they were withdrawn everywhere else, until the 21st of May, when the Directors of the bank found, to their dismay, that their trusted Cashier had fled. He had left behind him the following significant note:

"The cash account is short 9,000,000 florins. The fault is not mine exclusively. You can make up for it. I am tired of working for such men, and go to another world. RUDOLPH POKORNY."

The consternated Directors sent detectives after him, but without success, and on May 26 the following notice was posted at the door of the Credit Association:

"Rudolph Pokorny, our dishonest cashier, is now undoubtedly on his way to New York. As far as we can judge now, he has stolen from us 1,700,000 florins. Steps have been taken to secure his arrest.
"DIRECTORS OF THE CREDIT ASSOCIATION."

LORD GORDON GORDON.

How He Was Kidnapped, and How the Tables Were Turned on His Kidnappers.

From the St. Paul Dispatch, July 8.

Intimations having been received that there was more trouble with Lord Gordon over the border, a *Dispatch* Commissioner was delegated to start on Sunday evening for Manitoba and report the situation. The following is his first telegram:

FARGO, D. T., July 8.—I arrived last night and learned that J. C. Burbank, of St. Paul, L. R. Bentley, a merchant of Fort Garry, and H. W. Merriam and L. Fletcher, of Minneapolis, and got Lord Gordon drunk last Friday, gagged and bound him, and endeavored to run him across the lines. They forgot to cut the wires, and the authorities telegraphed to Fort Dufferin and the whole party were captured by the English soldiers stationed there, and placed in irons. Another report says Burbank made his escape, and the authorities were hunting him. Mayor Brackett and Eugene M. Wilson passed through Moorhead on Sunday on the way to Fort Garry. The Mayor stated he was armed with documents that would liberate the prisoners and effect the extradition of the Lord. Great excitement is reported at Garry.

The name of Lord Gordon Gordon was but recently revived in public memory in connection with the reputed recovery by Maj. Brackett of $41,000 in United States bonds, said to have been stolen from Gordon by three individuals who had discovered him in Manitoba, whither he had fled after his disappearance from New York City while his famous suits with Jay Gould were still pending. It was popularly supposed at the time that these bonds were really stolen for the benefit of Jay Gould, who claimed to own them, and shrewd guessers recognized amateur detectives in the thieves, and their chase and capture by Maj. Brackett to be only a part of the "little game" put up on Gordon. The same uncertain authorities are now, however, of opinion that the stealing of the bonds and their recovery was only a ruse, designed to induce the Gordon to come over the line to regain possession of his property. For the person of Gordon was and is wanted on this side of the line.

In the suits between Jay Gould and Gordon, the latter was held to bail for a subsequent appearance in the sum of $37,000, his bail bonds being signed by Marshall O. Roberts and the late Horace F. Clark, both of New York City. Since the discovery of Gordon's whereabouts, which was but recently, an agent of the Clark estate and Mr. Roberts have come to this State and have had several conferences with detectives and personal friends for the purpose of devising some way to capture the Gordon. They appear to have met with most encouragement at Minneapolis, where their cause was espoused by Mayor George A. Brackett and other leading citizens, and an amateur detective association seems to have been formed for their especial benefit.

Maj. A. B. Brackett, who had something to do with that $41,000 in bonds which the Gordon lost, and who is reported to have had his plans laid for the capture of Gordon in person, was dropped from the scheme; and Capt. Hoy and Detective Dugan of the Minneapolis police force, armed with a transcript of the bail bond, were dispatched to Manitoba to arrest Gordon. They carried also letters requesting and authorizing Messrs. Merriam and Fletcher, of Minneapolis, and others to aid them in their plans. On their way up, or at Fort Garry, they found Merriam and Fletcher, and with them Mr. J. C. Burbank, of St. Paul. These three gentlemen were induced, probably by the letters from their Minneapolis friends, to engage in the affair with Hoy and Dugan. On Thursday or Friday last, Lord Gordon was captured in the vicinity of Fort Garry, having first been made stupidly drunk, and his captors started with him for Uncle Sam's side of the boundary line. Before they could reach that safe haven they were overtaken by a small detachment of British troops from Fort Dufferin, the officer in charge of which released Gordon and arrested Hoy, Dugan, Merriam, Fletcher, and Burbank, and sent them to Fort Garry for safe-keeping.

The crime for which Hoy, Dugan, and their amateur associates are arrested, is defined in the laws governing Manitoba as kidnapping, and has a penalty affixed of ten years' imprisonment. They did not proceed under the extradition treaty, and indeed, under that, the bail papers, the only authority for the arrest of Gordon, are of no account whatever. It will be seen, therefore, that they are seriously involved and can only escape from their dilemma through the leniency which Manitoba courts and juries may or may not exercise.

The news of the disastrous failure of the expedition reached Minneapolis Saturday evening. Mayor George A. Brackett at once telegraphed for and obtained a special train, on which, accompanied by C. M. Loring, the Hon. E. M. Wilson, and William Lockren, he left Minneapolis for Moorhead at 8 p. m. the same evening. They were taken through to Moorhead at fastest railroad speed, and by this time should have reached Fort Garry. It is understood their object is to bail their unfortunate friends, the Minneapolis policemen and their amateur assistants, and to assist them to escape from the penalties to which they have exposed themselves.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, July 9.

At about 11 a. m., a telegram was received from Mayor Brackett, dated at Fort Garry, July 8, and announcing that his party arrived there at 4 a. m.: that "me Lord Gordon Gordon" was there and the examinations were progressing, and that no one but the Hon. E. M. Wilson was allowed to communicate with the prisoners.

At 4:30 p. m. a second dispatch was received, stating that George A. Brackett was arrested by the Manitobian authorities, upon his arrival at Fort Garry, had his examination during the forenoon, and was discharged from custody; that other examinations were in progress. "Me Lord Gordon Gordon" was on the stand, and judging from appearances the delegates from the Seat of Destiny would probably be detained for several days.

From the St. Paul Press, July 9.

Mr. Roberts, before starting for Minnesota, obtained the opinion of a leading lawyer of New York City in regard to the legality of the capture of Gordon wherever he might be found. He contended that Mr. Roberts had an undeniable right to so take Gordon Gordon, and the same opinion was arrived at by the Minneapolis attorneys after a careful examination of the laws.

Another fact may be stated in this connection. The capture of $41,000 in bonds, reported a short time ago, has dwindled down to the comparatively insignificant sum of $6,000—this being the entire amount captured by Maj. Brackett's assistants from Lord Gordon.

The following telegram was received from Fort Garry yesterday:

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 8.

Maj. Brackett, Eugene M. Wilson, and William Lochren arrived here this morning at 4 o'clock by express, pretty nearly exhausted by their long and rapid journey. The trial of the prisoners Hoy, Merriam, Fletcher, and Dugan is in progress. The prevailing opinion is that they will be released under heavy bail, but a strong attempt is being made to hold them on the ground that the offense is not a bailable one. The American Consul, Mr. T. I. Taylor, is doing his utmost to secure their discharge.

The Mennonites.

From the St. Paul Press.

We have advices from Pembina that the Mennonite Commissioners, who have been exploring the Manitoba country, did not find the facts to correspond to the representations made to them by the Canadian authorities, and that they were not over well pleased with the country or with the people. One reason why they were not pleased with the people is probably indicated in the following dispatch from Fort Garry:

FORT GARRY, July 4, 1873.

The Mennonite deputation, on a prospecting tour in the French settlement of White House Plains, about 20 miles from here, were yesterday set upon by a party of armed half-breeds, and compelled to take refuge in a public house. Word was sent to Winnipeg, and a squad of fifty soldiers was dispatched. The party has now all arrived safely in Winnipeg. The military have five prisoners. Some believe the outrage is the result of a plot, incited by Riel's associates to deter the Mennonites from coming into this country. The Mennonites expressed themselves delighted with the country, and it is more than likely that about one thousand families will settle here in the spring.

Returning to Pembina, the Mennonites visited the fine region on the American side as far west as Turtle Mountain, and were very agreeably impressed with the beauty, fertility, and other advantages of this region, among which ... supply of timber.

A private letter from Pembina says:

A large deputation of the Russian Mennonites ... here, and went out to St. Joseph and some ... beyond, and also explored the whole Turtle ... country, and upon their return expressed ... delighted with the country, said it was the finest country they had ever seen, and announced their full determination to return in the spring of 1874 and settle 10,000 people on these lands at once. They made ... examination of everything, and expressed themselves more than satisfied. Said they should ... $20,000 worth of stock, and would contract for a large amount of agricultural implements at St. Paul.

HYGIENE DOWN SOUTH.

A Memphis Cholera Lesson for ... Cities—Scene at the Morgue.

Memphis (July 3) Correspondence of the New York World.

Though small-pox recently ravaged Memphis, and yellow fever and cholera have now and then held here high carnival, there was not, within the week, an organized Board of Health. For all statistical hygienic facts and for mortuary reports the public was indebted to rumor and sextons. Of course, most extravagant stories went abroad; people of the interior were ... frightened. For seven weeks trade has been wholly suspended, and Memphis has lost in trade and property values several millions. Now we have a Board of Health, but since it has no money, and can control ... its practical value is very questionable. It may be proper to say that the city has undergone no process of purgation since 1867, and streets and alleys, after all these recent incessant rains, are reeking in filth. We have a county court, constituted of thirty-odd country bumpkins called "squires." These good old fellows, while "indigenous cholera" raged, could hardly be convened. They had a county sexton, a jolly, dram-drinking Patlander of the classic name of McCool. Pat, authorized to buy a potter's field for the county, secured a valueless spot immediately on the banks of Wolf River, just above the Holly Water-works. This potter's field is said to be the foulest place ... foulest stenches on the continent. Pat's Irish cartman told me that it stunk so intolerably that he had seen the man in the ... holding his nose when careening above that fearful graveyard. Pat stows away corpses very hurriedly. It happens now and then that as many as three or four people, when the daily mortality was great, were ... into the same grave. Rain-storms came, and the loose, light earth was swept away, and there lay the grinning corpses, negroes and whites, in the same shallow, uncovered grave; and when the hot sunbeams fell upon the festering corpses and water became vapor, a stench went abroad which begat asphyxia at the distance of half a mile. Each rain-storm that comes on each successive day fortunately cleansed the hallowed spot and added to the stream that gives drink to 70,000 people of Memphis. ... waters of life are pumped from rivers of death. It costs the County Treasury quite $1 for each journey made by the sexton's wagon to the potter's field, and to reduce the cost of these ... burials Patrick never drives out without a full load. Corpses are therefore suffered to accumulate, often through several days; and the bodies of the dead, heaped up in the large ... shop, are covered with lime, and constitute a hideous, ghastly, morgue-like exhibition. ... pite all precautionary measures, the place is by no means delightful on a hot, sultry summer afternoon. people dwelling in the vicinity ... complain of strange sights and vigorous, ... seemly, insufferable odors suppose to ... from this shop.

On Sunday last it happened that the ... had stowed away, by the merest accident, a live man with the dead. The living body was at the bottom of a heap of dead bodies to be ... and shipped to Pat's cemetery next morning. The poor fellow had been narcotized by a ... who administered some potent drug to ... the process of "collapsing." The patient ... almost the sleep of death. In the same ... ment wherein the narcotic was administered lay another negro corpse, and ... county sexton carted both bodies away to the ... pository. It was 10 o'clock at night when ... resurrection occurred. The negro, ... when finding himself beneath a heap of dead men, howled like a hippopotamus. The ... was aroused, and crying "thief!" hurried ... with a lantern. Our living-dead hero, ... himself in another world, imagined the frightened sexton in his night-clothes beneath the lantern's fitful glare the devil himself, and ... there went up a fearful howl of agonized despair, and the "resurrected" negro swooned in terror. The fire-bells were ringing, the neighbors came in, the northern end of the city ... in an uproar, the sexton fled, the condition of the depository of corpses was discovered, and the sexton and County Court and City Government each has been indicted by the ... Court.

A HORROR IN THE NARROWS.

The Drowning of a Husband and Wife—A Fearful Struggle.

From the New York Sun, July 7.

Yesterday Louis Jacquier and his wife, ... Chaillies, Alexis Tanguy, and Charles Delesse ... all residents of this city, hired a boat at ... S. I., and sailed for a day's fishing off West Bank. At the mouth of the Narrows a high sea was running, under a stiff west wind driving against the ebb tide, and as the little craft turned up the cove, near Fort Tompkins, and was making for the centre of the Narrows, between Forts Tompkins and Lafayette, a high wave swept over the boat, and Mme. Jacquier, in terror, threw herself upon her husband, who sat on the lee side, and in an instant the whole party was floundering in the water.

Only Jacquier and Tanguy could swim, and ... gallant efforts they assisted the others in ... ing the gunwales, which were their only hope of rescue. Mme. Jacquier became almost ... with fright as the waves dashed over her, and tried to climb out upon the bottom of the boat. Her weight drew it over, and in an instant all had lost their hold.

Again Tanguy and Jacquier helped them in regaining the boat, but Mme. Jacquier repeated her despairing effort for greater safety. ... times the skiff was turned over thus, and the two swimmers were almost exhausted by their efforts to help the others. Once a sail boat bore down close enough to them to be hailed, and the Frenchmen begged them to lend a helping hand. What reply was given could not be understood, but they sailed away and left the ... party to their fate.

The fourth time the skiff was turned over Madame Jacquier sank and was swept away by the tide. When she reappeared, about ... feet distant from the boat, her husband ... off to her assistance. He reached her just as she was disappearing for the last time. ... her above water until she had partially ... Then she clutched him by the neck. He, by a desperate effort, disengaged her hold and made a few strokes toward the boat, when she again clutched him with the energy of despair. ... they were actually under water Jacquier loosened her grasp, and was thus enabled to reach the surface.

The accident was witnessed from the shore by John Reydel and William Fox, boatmen. ... hurriedly launched a boat, and strained every nerve to reach the struggling husband and wife. The despairing efforts of the drowning ... were plainly visible, and Reydel described ... graphically. When he started, he said, ... were yet clinging to the boat, and the ... was screaming in terror. After they had disappeared he thought it useless to pull toward them, supposing that they had gone down finally.

The mistake was fatal—the few strokes ... lost would have sufficed to save the whole party. As soon as they reappeared the boat was turned toward them. Jacquier struck out ... erfully, and seemed able to float until the boat arrived. When they were within a few strokes, Mme. Jacquier seized her husband again, apparently around the body, and a ... wave swept them out of sight. Reydel, standing in the bow ready to take them on board.

The three other men were found still clinging to the bottom of the skiff, and when dragged into the rescuing boat two were too nearly exhausted and too much terrified to speak. Reydel picked up the hat, pocketbook, and a few other ... relics of the drowned couple, and then took the remainder of the party to Clifton.

Mme. Jacquier was a German by birth ... was only 15 years old. The husband, ... was a bronzer by trade, and worked as ... at No. 26 Amity street. All the men were ... men in the same shop.

An Illustration for Mr. O'Co...

The Binghampton *Republican* submits the following: "The plea of Charles O'Conor ... there was no proof which of young W... four shots were fatal, and the jury must, therefore, acquit him, is not original. It is ... the argument of the Western lawyer ... client shot another man's dog. 'You hev ... gentlemen of the jury,' said the eloquent advocate, 'you hev heern the witness swear ... the prisoner raise his gun, you hev heern ... swar he saw the flash and heered the re... hev heern him swar he saw the dog fall ... hev heern him swar he dug the ballet ... his jack-knife, and you hev seen the ... duced in court, but whar, gentlemen, whar ... you, is the man who saw that bullet hit the ...

THE NEW FREIGHT T...

How They Affect the ... Chicago.

Talks With Wholesale G... Hardware Men.

No Injurious Effects Yet ... by Them.

Car-Load Shipments a... Per Cent Deduct...

Misunderstanding Rega... Issue of Return P...

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE ... several of the leading jobbers ... hardware, and other heavy freigh... purpose of ascertaining what had ... experience within the past ten days ... of the new railroad law, and ... results likely to follow. Nearly ... visited were of the opinion ... time had not yet been given to ... their effect, but, so far as the ... jobbers would not suffer at all ... rates, where an increase was ... largely upon the consumers. ... worth speaking of had come from ... parts of the State where agents ... sulted were situated, although a ... uneasiness seemed to prevail among ... dealers. The present time—the ... was one generally characterized ... of business, and the difference ... trade was not greater than ordi... about the sum of various intervi...

Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, one ... wholesale grocers in the city, ... question as to what affect the ... peared to have, replied: "We ... felt any serious disadvantages ... Now and then a little incident ... out the possible pressure of ... ever. For instance, an old ... from Bloomington, who had ... buy his goods of us, came up ... day to see if he could ... arrangements with the railroad ... he could not. He told me that ... there were now just twice as ... been. He has thus been driven ... goods in Indianapolis. One ... men in Central Illinois report ... freights in that portion of the ... erably increased, and that a ... which the farmers participated ... But, to tell the truth, I don't ... to do any harm in the end. I ... able to get round the difficul... hurt us except in comparatively ... house does business in eighteen ... and Territories, you see, and ... are entirely unaffected by the ... is the only State affected ... we have this great ... we get rid of the ... these small towns like Peoria ... kuk, and others which could ... or Boston direct cheaper than ... Now they have to ship goods ... of the State subject to the new ... them. Our rates from the East ... they are, in point of fact, low... they have been this year; so ... our hold in one or two instances ... vantage which more than comp... right on the edge of the State ... immense advantage of water ... The people who are going to ... law are the inhabitants of the ... nois, especially the farmers, ... that they complain. Corn ... they have to pay extra freight ...

Reporter—Am I to infer ... approve of the new law?

Mr. MacVeagh—Not at all. ... new law is a mistake, but I ... going to hurt Chicago. There ... where it is more difficult to ... used to be, but there are ... easier. I think if we could ... should find the account even.

A reporter also paid a visit ... ham. That gentleman had not ... termine what the effect of the ... far as he was individually con... be better able to give his views ... Other gentlemen in the whole... ness were visited, but they ... rather early to form any ... changes that would be brought ...

Among the hardware dealers ... the well-known firm of Hall ... was interviewed. He spoke ... subject, and said that as yet ... to convince him that the hard... suffer. If anybody suffered, ... see, it would be the farmers. ... is not as brisk as it was, but ... ing. It is only just a week ... for a week or two following ... business to be dull. I am ... men through the State next ... feeling is in the country. ... concerned, it will be the ... world for us to adapt our bus... stances.

Reporter—How do you exp...

Mr. Kimbark—If the rail... charge local rates from Pit... points East, we shall simp... Pittsburgh and those points ... no very great trouble to do ... ly require one or two more ...

Reporter—If that is the ... sake of the question, the city ... shipments?

Mr. Kimbark—I suppose ... to the city. That is my imp...

Reporter—Then the city ... through the farmers?

Mr. Kimbark—The farmers ... sufferers, however. They ... interested in railroads. ... the railroads, and have run ... competition and keep down ... they had competition ... voted it away. In ... aging competition they ... a uniform rate, and while ... thereby others are losers. ... chants are concerned, they ... ments to the circumstances.

Reporter—You have no ... the small dealers in the ... tion?

Mr. Kimbark—I have ... own upon the subject, but ... Porter, of the Chicago & N... that in some of the section... law, circulars have been ... ceiving the signatures of ... demanding the repeal of ...

Mr. Spencer, of the firm ... thought that it would be ... opinion upon the effect of ... the short time it had been ... opportunity to test it. ... that the railroads were ... changes in the rates, and ... them before he gave an op...

This appeared to be the ...

A RAILROAD ...

The new railroad tariffs ... understanding that they ... mental. No human forese... provide for a condition of ... before known. The most ... did not anticipate the ... feetly satisfactory. It was ... lations would have to be ... only be arrived at after ... new order had been ... objectionable from the ... dicum of the Chicago ... prescribing that for ... deduction of 20 per cent ... from the published rates. ... necessitate that the car-load ... ments from one shipper. ... Therefore, it was ... Springfield, having his ... come car with other ... point, could, receiving the ... reduction, ship at a ... man at Gleason, or a ... Chicago, providing the ... up a car-load. This is ...

THE NEW FREIGHT TARIFFS.

How They Affect the Trade of Chicago.

Talks With Wholesale Grocers and Hardware Men.

No Injurious Effects Yet Perceived by Them.

Car-Load Shipments and the 20 Per Cent Deductions.

Misunderstanding Regarding the Issue of Return Passes.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE yesterday visited several of the leading jobbers in groceries and hardware, and other heavy freights, for the purpose of ascertaining what had been their experience within the past ten days, of the operation of the new railroad law, and what were the results likely to follow. Nearly all the gentlemen visited were of the opinion that sufficient time had not yet been given to the new tariffs to show their effect, but, so far as they could judge, jobbers would not suffer at all, the increased rates, where an increase was made, falling entirely upon the consumers. No complaints worth speaking of had come from the different parts of the State where agents of the firms consulted were situated, although a general feeling of uneasiness seemed to prevail among the country dealers. The present time—the month of July—was one generally characterized by a slacking of business, and the difference observable in trade was not greater than ordinary. This was about the sum of various interviews.

Mr. Franklin MacVeagh, one of the largest wholesale grocers in the city, in answer to a question as to what effect the new tariffs appeared to have, replied: "We have not as yet felt any serious disadvantages from them at all. Now and then a little incident occurs to point out the possible pressure of the new law, however. For instance, an old customer of ours from Bloomington, who had been accustomed to buy his goods of us, came up to the city yesterday to see if he could not make some arrangements with the railroad; of course, he could not. He told me that freights down there were now just twice as high as they had been. He has thus been driven to purchase his goods in Indianapolis. One of our traveling men in Central Illinois reports to us that the freights in that portion of the State are considerably increased, and that a general outcry, in which the farmers participated, had been raised. But, to tell the truth, I don't see how it is going to do any harm in the end. I think we shall be able to get round the difficulties. It does not hurt us except in comparatively few places. Our house does business in eighteen different States and Territories, you see, and seventeen of them are entirely unaffected by the new law. Illinois is the only State affected at all. And then we have this great advantage, that we get rid of the competition of these small towns like Peoria, Dubuque, Keokuk, and others which could ship from New York or Boston direct cheaper than from Chicago. Now they have to ship goods through a portion of the State subject to the new laws, and it hurts them. Our rates from the East are not higher; they are, in point of fact, lower at present than they have been this year; so that while we lose our hold in one or two instances, we gain an advantage which more than compensates. We are right on the edge of the State, and have the immense advantage of water transportation. The people who are going to suffer by this new law are the inhabitants of the interior of Illinois, especially the farmers, and it is no wonder that they complain. Corn has gone down, and they have to pay extra freight on everything.

Reporter—Am I to infer from this that you approve of the new law?

Mr. MacVeagh—Not at all. I think that the new law is a mistake, but I don't believe it is going to hurt Chicago. There are some places where it is more difficult to sell goods than it used to be, but there are others where it is easier. I think if we could strike a balance we should find the account even.

A reporter also paid a visit to Mr. J. H. Dunham. That gentleman had not been able to determine what the effect of the law would be, so far as he was individually concerned, but would be better able to give his views in a day or two. Other gentlemen in the wholesale grocery business were visited, but they agreed in thinking it rather early to form any definite idea of the changes that would be brought about.

Among the hardware dealers, Mr. Kimbark, of the well-known firm of Hall, Kimbark & Co., was interviewed. He spoke very freely upon the subject, and said that as yet he had seen nothing to convince him that the hardware dealers would suffer. If anybody suffered, so far as he could see, it would be the farmers. He said, business is not as brisk as it was, but that signifies nothing. It is only just a week after the Fourth, and for a week or two following we always expect business to be dull. I am going to send three men through the State next week to see what the feeling is in the country. But, so far as we are concerned, it will be the easiest thing in the world for us to adapt our business to the circumstances.

Reporter—How do you expect to do that?

Mr. Kimbark—If the railroads determine to charge local rates from Pittsburgh and other points East, we shall simply ship goods from Pittsburgh and those points direct. It will be no very great trouble to do that. We shall merely require one or two more men in the country.

Reporter—If that is the view the iron men take of the question, the city will lose the direct shipments?

Mr. Kimbark—I suppose it will be a detriment to the city. That is my impression.

Reporter—Then the city will be the loser through the farmers?

Mr. Kimbark—The farmers will be the greatest sufferers, however. They are all more or less interested in railroads. They have voted aid to the railroads, and have run into debt to secure competition and keep down freights, but where they had competition they have now voted it away. In place of encouraging competition they have preferred a uniform rate, and while some are gainers thereby others are losers. So far as the merchants are concerned, they can adjust their shipments to the circumstances.

Reporter—You have no idea, I suppose, how the small dealers in the country view the question?

Mr. Kimbark—I have no knowledge of my own upon the subject, but I was told by Mr. H. Porter, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, that in some of the sections most injured by the law, circulars have been issued, which are receiving the signatures of thousands of people, demanding the repeal of the law.

Mr. Spencer, of the firm of Hibbard & Spencer, thought that it would be premature to form an opinion upon the effect of the law just yet, as the short time it had been in force gave no good opportunity to test it. Besides, he understood that the railroads were contemplating some changes in the rates, and he wanted to study them before he gave an opinion.

This appeared to be the general impression.

A RAILROAD VIEW.

The new railroad tariffs were issued with the understanding that they would be merely experimental. No human foresight could successfully provide for a condition of affairs unlike anything before known. The most sanguine freight agent did not anticipate the tariffs would prove perfectly satisfactory. It was expected that modifications would have to be made, but these could only be arrived at after the experiment of the new order had been tried. One feature was objectionable from the first. This was the dictum of the Chicago & Alton Freight Agent prescribing that for shipment by car-load a deduction of 20 per cent or more would be made from the published rates. This ruling did not necessitate that the car-load should comprise shipments from one shipper. Under its provisions, therefore, it was possible that a shipper at Springfield, having his case of goods placed in the same car with other lots destined to the same point, could, receiving the benefit of 20 per cent deduction, ship at a lesser actual rate than a man at Canton, or a station 160 miles nearer Chicago, providing the latter was unable to make a car-load. This is discrimination [illegible]

different from the position assumed in regard to "like quantities," and which the Railroad Commissioners have sustained. In that case the provision embraces only "like quantities, in the same direction and for the same distance." The privilege of special rates is thus offered to any shipper who can comply with the terms of the clause.

It may be deemed strange that the several railroad companies should consent to let the Alton Freight Agent shape the policy for all the railroads in Illinois. Their acquiescence was based on a desire to act in concert. Had the roads differed in the start, and one company had established a low standard of rates, and another's a higher one, the Commissioners would not have hesitated long in inferring that if low rates were profitable to one they would be to the other company. The course adopted was, therefore, a safety move. It will, however, be adhered to so long as it pays, and no longer. Influence is already being brought to bear upon the Alton Company to induce its officers to abandon this position so far as general merchandise is concerned. To show how it works, it may be instanced that the 20 per cent deduction makes the rate via the Illinois Central lower than by the Northwestern, although the latter is somewhat the shorter line. Of course, the Northwestern will not submit to a loss of the business. They are in a position either to compel the Illinois Central to maintain rates, or else lower the standard on the Dixon Air-Line to a point that will completely shut the longer line out from business at Dubuque, Freeport, or Dixon. They would be enabled to do this under the decision of the Commissioners that connecting railways shall be treated as a continuous line. The two companies named, however, are not disposed to retain this objectionable feature of their tariffs; and, should they fail in inducing the Alton Company to abandon it, the probability is, all the other companies will immediately relinquish it.

It is further becoming apparent that the companies which increased their rates for short distances, to make up for anticipated losses at more distant and competing points, will have to retract. The Rock Island already purpose doing so, and the Alton will doubtless recognize the expediency of a like policy. The expressions of the Commissioners published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, indicate their view that the general increase of rates is unwarranted. In this published opinion, construing the meaning of the law, the Commissioners took a liberal view. It is true that, by so doing, they saved the law, but it is none the less the interest of the companies to avoid every semblance of violation of a law enforced by such heavy penalties. With the exception noted, we have not learned of any disposition on the part of the railroad companies to aggravate the worst features of the law in order to render it wholly obnoxious. There are fighting men in every class and community, and it would be very strange, indeed, if there were not a pugnacious few among the railroad men with more combativeness than prudence.

The current belief that the several companies are suffering from a heavy falling off in business is not very well founded. Inquiry at the general office revealed the gratifying fact that some of them show a flattering increase for the first week in July. This is more particularly the case with the east and west lines, and it is furthermore pleasing to learn that they are by no means gloomy in their anticipations of the possible effect of the law upon the corporations they represent. They are unanimous in their desire that the law should be fairly tested, and, if it develops any beneficial results, they will rejoice equally with the people who demanded its enactment.

Some little misunderstanding still exists regarding the issue of return passes to shippers of live stock. It is charged that the Alton Road continues to do so, and, in defence, the General Freight Agent says he has received no orders to the contrary. If shippers via the Alton Road are thus favored, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Rock Island will be forced to accord the same privileges, and their issuing would impose on the Northwestern and the Illinois Central a like necessity; and, if the agreement is violated in one respect, it is extremely doubtful whether the remainder of its terms would be much longer observed. As the matter now stands, the much-vaunted pass-reform is not quite so promising as when inaugurated.

THE NEW C., B. & Q. SHOPS.

Although most of the railroads are curtailing their expenses and dispensing with everything not absolutely necessary, yet the C., B. & Q. R. R. is in such a prosperous condition that its new shops at Aurora are to be built in a much more comprehensive and costly manner than those that were burned. The former shops were a number of small buildings which had been erected one by one as the requirements of the road demanded. Built in this manner, they were of course ill arranged and inadequate to the wants of so large a company. The shops to be built will be four in number, and are to be so constructed that when the road at some future time shall find it necessary to make additions, they can be intelligently built, and the shops now in process of construction will then form simply a part of larger ones. There are to be two buildings 310x80 feet, one 300x80 feet, and one 200x80 feet. The two largest are to be used for car-building, both freight and passenger; the smallest will be the foundry, and the other will comprise all the departments employed in repairing, &c. These buildings are to be constructed as nearly fire-proof as possible, no stone or wood being used above ground, but simply brick and iron. Indeed, the whole inside may burn out, and yet the walls will remain intact. The buildings will be substantial and constructed with a view to convenience; yet they will be an ornament to Aurora, and with their increased facilities will bring many desirable citizens to that thriving town.

GILBERT v. EVENING POST.

This case is progressing slowly. Yesterday morning Judge Blodgett was placed on the stand, and testified to the exact extent to which he indorsed the scheme of Miss Gilbert, after whom came C. H. Beckwith, C. M. Cady, of Root & Cady, Charles Constantine, George Murray, Police Officer McCauley, and ex-Superintendent Kennedy, of the Police, Editor Blakely, and Editress Hubbard, their testimony being supplemented by the production and reading of the testimony of absent witnesses. In the afternoon Mr. Swett tried an experiment, cruel in its nature, and worthy of becoming a complete failure. Judge, jury, witnesses and spectators had just come from their midday meal, and felt that pleasing languor which is ever concomitant with the action of digestion. Mr. Swett wished to show that there was nothing libelous in the *Post's* articles, and, to sustain his proposition, he began to read one out of twenty-three articles he proposed to practice elocution upon. At the first sentence, a gentle sensation of drowsiness crept over the Court-room occupants; at the second, yawning was generally in vogue; at the third, eyes began to close, while by the time a few lines more had been read Miss Linda's lustrous brown eyes were canopied and her fan rested motionless for the first time since morning. Before the article was a quarter finished Swett and Van Buren alone proved able to withstand the resistless, lethargic powers of the *Post* article, and they succumbed soon after. The gentle siesta was rudely broken by the entry of a bailiff, who burst out laughing at the strange sight, the most ludicrous figures of which were those of the opposing counsel, the furious Van Buren having fallen asleep with his head pillared on the bosom of the irascible Swett. The Court rubbed his eyes, ordered the volume of the *Post* to be carried out of the room, and proceeded with business. Such are the somniferous qualities of the leading articles of the brightest of our afternoon newspapers.

A Very Attractive Auction Sale
of beautiful lots, located in Vincennes Road Subdivision, Washington Heights, will take place on the grounds to-morrow (Saturday). A special free train of cars will leave the depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at 10 a. m. A free lunch will be served on the ground. There is no suburb of our city that is attracting more attention, and deservedly so, than Washington Heights. First-class and substantial improvements are being continually made. Schools and churches are in course of erection. The excellent results of these improvements is made apparent in the greatly-increased demand for lots at this truly charming suburb. C. C. Thayer & Co., real estate auctioneers, will make the sale. We understand it is the intention of this firm to offer, at same time and place, several excellent acre-tracts at Washington Heights, thereby giving an opportunity to those who desire to buy tracts for subdivision.

To Horse-Owners.
Messrs. Beardsley, Newton & Co. have just opened their new stable, on Court place, rear of the *Times* Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Washington street. This stable has been built with special regard to ventilation, drainage, and light, and is the largest and finest boarding establishment in the city. Parties wishing elegant and comfortable quarters for their horses will do well to call and examine. A fine stock of carriages and light livery on hand.

To the Ladies.
One thousand ladies' suits, of every description, now opening at from $3 to $8, which is not half their value. [illegible]

THE COURTS.

Another Suit Against the Board of Trade--Can the Board Enact Retroactive Laws?

Action Against Kendall County Supervisors—A Large Land Suit.

Bankruptcy Matters---County Court Items---The Courts in Brief.

Rickaby & Landis filed a petition for mandamus in the Circuit Court yesterday, entitled Augustus E. Truman v. Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, in which petitioner asks to be reinstated as a member of the defendant. The circumstances of the case, as set forth in the petition, are as follows: Petitioner was suspended from the Board of Trade on the 23d of May, 1873, for failure to fulfil a contract he had made with Nicholls & Hellmer. The contract was for the delivery to them by plaintiff of wheat at $1.18 per bushel, was made in December, 1871, and the date of delivery was January, 1872. Wheat advanced 8 cents per bushel in the interior, which quite upset plaintiff's calculations. He found that he could not deliver, and Nicholls & Hellmer then decided that the contract was closed, and charged petitioner with the difference between the contract price and current rates. By the rules of the Board of Trade at that time, Nicholls & Hellmer were entitled, at any time during the ensuing year, to have petitioner suspended from the Board of Trade, provided they made the application within that time. This they did not do. During the fall of 1872, when, it will be remembered, there was some little commotion among the grain men, and some few went under badly, the Board altered the one-year clause, and made it legal for parties who had suffered from a breach of contract at any subsequent time to have the parties suspended. Nicholls and Hellmer took advantage of this alteration, and moved to suspend petitioner, which was done. The petitioner thinks that, inasmuch as his breach of contract took place before the passing of this law, and the law cannot be retroactive, he can make the Board reinstall him, which remains to be proved.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the matter of Christopher Brese, an insolvent, R. E. Jenkins, Assignee, reports having sold the real estate of bankrupt, together with the desperate debts, for $1,500, and the Court confirmed the sale.

In the matter of John Daemon, an insolvent, the Assignee was authorized to sell certain property at not less than $627.50.

In the matter of E. Shanahan, et al., on motion of West & Manning, by Mr. Black, their solicitor, proceedings in their petition for voluntary bankruptcy were stopped until further order of the Court.

In the matter of James C. Stuart, an insolvent, George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee.

Milton Anderson was yesterday adjudicated a bankrupt by default; warrant returnable before C. Grant, Register, at Morris, on the 14th August, 1873.

Grommes and Frankel were adjudicated bankrupts by default, warrant returnable 11 Aug. 1873.

In the matter of Reed and Dawson, the denial of bankruptcy was withdrawn and insolvents were adjudicated bankrupts by default, warrant returnable before Register Hibbard, 11 August, 1873. Emmanuel Earnshaw was appointed provisional Assignee of this estate.

Clark W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company files, with Register Hibbard, his monthly statement, showing balance on June 1, $8,557.42; receipts during the month of June, $1,325; expenditure, $1,769.99; balance in Mechanics' Bank in June 30, $8,812.43. The Assignee also shows how he compromised $6,075 worth of shareholder's indebtedness for $1,325 cash, and $4,650 in notes.

In the matter of Theo. Stone's claim against the Chicago News Printing Company, F. W. Bicker deposes that he was employed by said Company as City Collector of subscriptions; that he found great difficulty in getting subscriptions, the local canvassers bringing in a lot of fraudulent orders,—a trick, however, of the variety of which deponent thinks Stone was incapable. George W. Raney, the business manager of the Company, also testifies to Stone's exertions, which he states were well worth $35 per week.

BIG LAND SUIT.

Stephen W. Rawson files a bill in the Circuit Court against Mary J. Clark, William B. Davis, John Davis, Charles B. Sawzer, Josiah L. Lombard, Joseph B. Chandler, Eliza G. Davis, Fanny Clark Davis, Augusta Clark Cole, Charles W. Cole, Davis W. Clark, Jessie B. Clark, Katie Mulliken, and Edward Mulliken. Complainant charges that Charles B. Sawzer and Josiah L. Lombard wrongfully withhold from him the legal title of the east ½ of the southeast ¼ of Section 23, 39, 14. In order that complainant may prove his claim, he prays that the defendants be summoned to appear in a Court of Chancery to make answer to the allegations of complainant.

ACTION AGAINST KENDALL COUNTY SUPERVISORS.

Augustus W. Post, a resident of the State of New York, files a bill, in the United States Circuit Court, against the Board of Supervisors of Kendall County, on railroad bonds, issued by the County of Kendall to the Ottawa & Fox River Valley Railroad Company, or bearer, payable three years after its date, the 1st of July, 1869, and bearing interest at 10 per cent. Complainant sues in an action of debt, and claims $20,000 damages.

COUNTY COURT ITEMS.

The will of Mary P. Dorman was proved and letters testamentary were granted to Mary A. Dorman, under an approved bond of $2,000.

The will of Christian Paesch was proved and letters testamentary were granted to Frederich Paesch, under approved bond of $90,000.

Bridget Flavin was appointed administratrix of the estate of Phillip Flavin, deceased, under an approved bond of $11,400.

The will of Johann Schnee was proved, and letters testamentary were granted to Ann Schnee, under an approved bond of $8,000.

Maria K. Hersler was appointed administratrix of the estate of Charles R. Hersler, under an approved bond of $3,000.

The will of Eliza M. McCobb was proved, and letters testamentary were issued to Frederick C. Kimball under an approved bond of $2,000.

George D. Remeis was appointed administrator of the estate of Charles Remeis, under an approved bond of $14,408.

In the United States Circuit Court, Henry L. Young, James H. Young, Mason Young, and the Trustees of Mary C. Barnes, as trustees, bring suit against Oliver S. Goss and S. E. Goss, on a bond of $18,000, given to secure the payment of a $9,000 note with interest.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

John W. Goetz and Morris Arensburg, who, it will be remembered, were wofully swindled by a couple of land sharpers named Jacob Cohn and Melvin W. Palmer, who induced them to trade a stock of dry goods for some very wet land on the subaqueous banks of the Calumet River, obtained a writ of capias against them yesterday, in order that they may be held to appear at the civil suit which will be brought against them.

David P. Faulks files a precipe in the Circuit Cort against Joseph Kline for destrain for the rent of the three upper stories of the building on the northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets.

Ferdinand Theriot, for the use of Octavius A. Law and Samuel R. Bird, executors of the last will and testament of Smith Law, deceased, file a precipe in a plea of debt against Samuel Zepp; damages, $1,650.

Michael McCaffery, John Shipley, Thomas Brown, Thomas Phillips, and John Cheney, late seamen on board the schooner C. C. Throwbridge, Duffy master, file a libel in admiralty in the United States District Court against that vessel, for wages alleged to be due them.

The Vessel Owners' Towing Company of Chicago file a libel in Admiralty in the United States District Court against the schooner St. Peter, for towage dues amounting to $162.

The Protection Life Insurance Company of Chicago files a bill in Chancery, in the Superior Court, against W. O. Osgood, Mary A. Williams, W. G. Shenard, G. W. Brown, D. A. Stetsel, and Ira Buell, for an injunction, restraining them from assigning or disposing of a certain $20,000 worth of the stock of the Company now held by them, and also to restrain Osgood from further prosecuting a certain suit now pending in the Cook County Circuit Court, in which he is plaintiff, and the Protection Life Insurance Company the defendant. The injunction prayed for was granted by Judge Gary.

In the case of Grossmann v. Bissell, where Grossman filed a bill to set aside a contract for the sale of four acres of land near the Fifty-fifth street boulevard, on State street, to which Bissell answered that the contract was a valid one, and that he has been ready and willing to carry [illegible]

decree that Grossmann's bill be dismissed for want of equity at his costs, and that the prayer of Bissell's bill be granted, and that on payment of the balance of the purchase money, $12,000, into Court within ten days, Grossmann deed him the property free and clear of liens and incumbrances.

P. Burroughs & Son petition in the Superior Court for a mechanic's lien of $100 against J. W. Morse, on Lot 30, Block 1, Honore's Subdivision of Sec. 18, 39, 14.

In Judge Gary's Court, divorce business was very lively yesterday, no less than seven matrimonial bonds being severed by His Honor's decrees.

In the case of Kam v. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, in which complainant sought to recover for loss of two fingers in a car-coupling accident, the jury were unable to agree, and were consequently discharged.

NEW SUITS.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,112—John Miller et al. v. Andrew D. Swanson et al.; confession of judgment, $240. 44,113—P. Burroughs & Son v. J. W. Morse; petition for mechanics' lien. 44,114—Matilda v. Hector Sarkness; divorce on ground of cruelty. 44,115—P. B. Wells v. Helen M. Wells; divorce. 44,116—John Bailey et al. v. Daniel J. Lane; assumpsit, $500. 44,117—Appeal. 44,118—Protection Life Insurance Company v. W. O. Osgood et al.; bill for injunction. 44,119—William W. Page et al. v. M. Halley; assumpsit, $34,899. 44,120—Louisa W. Kiefer v. George Kiefer; divorce on ground of drunkenness and cruelty. 44,121—Mary Parmann v. Jacob Walter; assumpsit, $10,000. 44,122—Malina v. John C. Hinman; divorce on the ground of desertion. 44,123—Henry W. Austin v. Henry Suffell; assumpsit, $1,000. 44,124—A. N. Brown v. William M. Olcott and James F. Olcott; assumpsit, $3,000. 44,125, '26, '27—Appeal.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—7,717—S. W. Rawson v. Josiah L. Lombard, Mary J. Clarke et al.; bill. 7,718—Appeal. 7,719—Henry Stubbs v. M. H. Wilson; assumpsit, $400. 7,720—Sarah A. Richards v. E. Eugene Cadwell; assumpsit, $600. 7,721—John W. Goetz et al. v. Jacob Cohn and Melvin W. Palmer; affidavit for capias. 7,722—C. L. Rice & Co. v. W. R. Hawkins & Co.; assumpsit, $3,000. 7,723—Henry Wolf v. Arthur J. Pickering; assumpsit, $800. 7,724—Joseph A. C. Curtis v. Edwin H. Baker; bill. 7,725—Horatio Stebbins v. Stephen Hassett and Richard Batty; ejectment from Lots 33 and 34 in J. W. Waughop's Subdivision of Block 27, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14. 7,726—David P. Faulks v. Joseph Klein; distress, $1,200. 7,727—Henry B. Matthews v. William E. Remington and Sylvester Remington; assumpsit, $600. 7,728—David P. Faulks v. C. L. Hale et al.; replevin. 7,729—Appeal. 7,730—Abraham Oppenstein v. Jacob Frank; assumpsit, $975. 7,731—Laurence Proudfoot v. Charles B. Dupee; assumpsit, $200. 7,732—James H. McMahon et al. v. William Van Arsdens; attachment. 7,733—Morris Geary v. William O. Owen; replevin. 7,734 to 7,741—Restored cases. 7,742, 7,743, and 7,744—Appeal. 7,745—Restored case. 7,746—Frederick A. Bragg et al. v. Christian D. and A. B. Semple; assumpsit, $600. 7,747—Frederick M. Kantzler et al. v. John T. Garland & Co.; assumpsit, $650. 7,748—Augustus E. Truman v. Board of Trade; bill.

A PHILANTHROPIC FIRM.

How Heath & Milligan Took Care of an Injured Workman.

The gentleman who first raised an inquiry as to what had been done with the money collected on the day of the Jubilee for the families of the two men who fell from the roof of the depot building has done a better deed than he thought, for he has brought out the history of a little quiet unostentatious philanthropy which might under other circumstances never have been heard of. It is refreshing at the present time, when nearly all we hear of men is to their discredit, to find a firm who are not only doing charitable and very unbusiness-like things for their employes, and at the same time doing it in such a way as to attract no attention. The facts of the case are simply these: As soon as the accident occurred, Mr. Misch and another gentleman, lining a stove-pipe hat with a five-dollar bill from their own pockets, proceeded to make an impromptu collection from others. The response was as generous as their own impulse, and they collected a good round sum. But Mr. Henry Milligan, of the firm of Heath & Milligan, determined not to allow an employe of the firm depend upon outside charity, told Mr. Misch and his friend that he would see that the sufferers and their families were attended to. He took the money, and the other employes of the firm responded with equal generosity until a fund of about $275 was raised. But this was by no means all. The man who was killed had no relatives in the city to whom the money should be given. The county offered to bury him, but the firm would not hear of it. They buried him decently at their own expense, put a headstone over his grave, and inscribed it, so that any of his friends who might desire to find the grave might do so.

When Cooley was taken to the County Hospital, Heath & Milligan procured for him all the comforts that money could procure. Extra attendance, delicate food suited to an invalid in his desperate condition, extra attentions from nurses, everything that genuine humanity could do was done by them at their own expense. Knowing the condition of Mrs. Cooley, the firm sought out Dr. Ben C. Miller, and requested him to attend her, and to draw on them for anything and everything she might need. Mrs. Cooley gave birth to twins, and was convalescing rapidly, when, by her own folly, she brought on a very severe attack of peritonitis, and her condition became well-nigh hopeless. Henry Milligan was most assiduous in his care of the poor woman. Medicines, jellies, delicacies of every kind were provided for her with the same disregard for expense as in her husband's case. Her rent was paid for her, nurses procured, and she had nothing to do but get well. She is now likely to recover, and it is to the kindness of her husband's employers and Dr. Miller she owes her recovery.

These circumstances, together with the fact that Cooley was an employe of the firm of only about a week, and therefore had less claim upon the firm than anybody else, constitute a very remarkable case of "not letting one's right-hand know what the left-hand is doing." Pecuniarily, the sum raised by generous contributions from all quarters did not exceed one-third of the amount already expended. Mr. Milligan did not explain, but those who knew the facts did.

"THE STOLEN HOTEL."

Some Errors Corrected—What the Forthcoming Decree Will Amount To.

Newspapers are sometimes led into error by placing too much confidence in the say-so of persons whom, at the time, there is no apparent reason to doubt. It is especially unfortunate in such cases that a correction, no matter how ample it may be, rarely or never meets with the same degree of public attention as the misstatement. In THE TRIBUNE, yesterday, there appeared an account of a lawsuit for the recovery of the old Metropolitan Hotel property, which contained several statements that, it is claimed, are not true, though they emanated from Mr. Isaac Speer, father of one of the litigants. Instead of the Master in Chancery being about to "render a decree in the case, awarding to Charles W. Speer the sum of $150,000, rents and profits of the Metropolitan Hotel for the past fifteen years," the legal fact, it is alleged, is that the Judge of the Superior Court (Gary) decided the other day that Mr. Speer can redeem the property by paying to the estate of Mr. Haddock, deceased (who foreclosed a mortgage on the property in a manner that was not technically legal), the amount due it for money expended in years past. The representative of the estate claims that the amount should be about $60,000, and it is on this question that the Master in Chancery will give a decree. If the decree proves to be unfavorable to the estate, the case will be brought to the Supreme Court, though Mr. Isaac Speer says it probably will not. Another statement of Mr. Speer's is that "the decree will leave her (Mrs. Haddock) in a very much crippled financial condition." We are authorized to say that the lady is in no way connected with the suit, having received her dower interest in the estate of her deceased husband; and, even if she were, her financial condition would not be so very badly crippled by $60,000 or thereabouts out of the pocket of Mr. Charles W. Speer. Barring these little discrepancies, the story of Mr. Isaac Speer is substantially correct.

OBITUARY.

GOSHEN, Ind., July 9, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Col. John Jackson, one of the first settlers in Elkhart County, died at his residence, on Elkhart Prairie, this morning. He was one of the oldest settlers in Northern Indiana, having settled on Elkhart Prairie in 1829. He fought during the War of 1812, and was on the Prairie at that time. Col. Jackson was born in 1790, and was, therefore, 83 years old at the time of his death.

—The Central Vermont Railroad Company took formal possession on Tuesday, under the order of the Court, of the system of Vermont railroads, including 700 miles of track, [illegible]

CITY HALL NEWS.

Streets on Which Brick and Pipe Sewers Will Be Laid.

Fire Marshal Williams' Report for June.

An Obstreperous Citizen Has an Altercation with Mr. Petril.

Something About Gas-Posts and Street-Railways.

The Board of Public Works have decided to construct the following brick and pipe sewers during the present year, and will open bids to-day for putting them down:

NORTH DIVISION.

Hinsdale street, from Rush to Pine, 600 feet of 2-foot sewer; White street, from Rush to Pine, 680 feet of 2-foot sewer; Elm street, from Sedgwick to Franklin, 750 feet of 2-foot; Hills street, from Franklin to Market, 320 feet of 1-foot; Blackhawk street, from Clybourne avenue to Halsted street, 600 feet of 1-foot; Twoomey street, from Sedgwick to West and North, 425 feet of 1-foot; Orchard street, from North avenue to Clybourne avenue, 700 feet of 1-foot; Labar street, from Division to Larrabee, 750 feet of 1-foot; Town court, from North avenue to South street, 250 feet of 1-foot; Hinsche street, from Clybourne avenue to East street, 450 feet of 1-foot; Alaska street, from Larrabee to West, 570 feet of 1-foot; Cannon street, from Sedgwick to Hurlbut, 730 feet of 1-foot; Sullivan street, from Sedgwick to West, 375 feet of 1-foot; Hurlbut street, from North avenue to Menominee street, 1,300 feet of 2½-foot; Hurlbut street, from Lincoln avenue to Grant place, 1,000 feet of 2½-feet; Hurlbut street, from Grant place to Belden avenue, 300 feet of 2-feet; Larrabee street, from Lincoln avenue to Lincoln School, 1,000 feet of 2-feet; Willow street, from Larrabee to Howe, 350 feet of 2-feet; Vine street, from North avenue to Willow street, 1,000 feet of 1-foot; Blackhawk street, from Hurlbut to Church, 400 feet of 2-feet; Church street, from Blackhawk to North avenue, 600 feet of 1-foot; Willow street, from Schiller to North avenue, 1,250 feet of 1-foot; Belden avenue, from Lincoln avenue to Eastward street, 400 feet of 1-foot.

SOUTH DIVISION.

State street, from from Madison to Jackson, 1,378 feet of 1-foot sewer; Butterfield street, from Sixteenth to Twenty-second, 2,335 feet of 1-foot; Arnold street, from Twenty-second to Sixteenth street, 2,070 feet of 1-foot; Twentieth street, from Purple to Westward, 350 feet of 1-foot; Thirty-first street, from Indiana avenue to South Park avenue, 710 feet of 2-foot and 616 feet of 1-foot; Twenty-ninth street, from Prairie avenue to South Park avenue, 750 feet of 1-foot; Calumet avenue, from Thirtieth to Thirty-first, 388 feet of 1-foot; Prairie avenue, from Thirtieth to Thirty-first, 388 feet of 1-foot; State street, from Douglas place to Thirty-third street, 1,361 feet of 3-foot; State street, from Thirty-first to Thirty-third street, 1,328 feet of 2½-foot; Thirty-first street, from State to Butterfield, 647 feet of 2-foot; Thirty-second street, from State to Butterfield, 647 feet of 2-foot; Thirty-third street, from State to Butterfield, 658 feet of 2-foot; Burnside street, from Thirtieth to Thirty-second, 1,733 feet of 1-foot; Butterfield street, from Stewart avenue to Wentworth avenue, 1,273 feet of 3-foot; Stewart avenue, from Bushnell to Alexander street, 563 feet of 2-foot; Stewart avenue, from McGregor to Twenty-fourth street, 363 feet of 2-foot; Buddan street, from McGregor to Twenty-fourth, 364 feet of 2-foot; Buddan street, from Twenty-third to Bushnell, 364 feet of 2-foot Wentworth avenue, from Twenty-third to Bushnell, 364 feet of 2-foot; Wentworth avenue, from Twenty-fourth to Twenty-fifth, 700 feet of 2½-foot; Funnell street, from Buddan to Wentworth avenue, 758 feet of 1-foot; Alexander street, from Stewart avenue to Wentworth avenue, 1,315 feet of 1-foot; Bushnell street, from Archer avenue to Wentworth avenue, 2,300 feet of 1-foot; Halsted street, from Archer avenue to Twenty-sixth street, 675 feet of 5-foot; Twenty-sixth street, from Halsted to Wallace, 1,355 feet of 4-foot; Twenty-sixth street, from Wallace street to Stewart avenue, 1,322 feet of 3½-foot; Twenty-sixth street, from Stewart avenue to Wentworth avenue, 1,325 feet of 2-foot.

WEST DIVISION.

Augusta street, from Milwaukee avenue to Ashland avenue, 1,730 feet of 5-foot sewer; Noble street, from Augusta to Cornelia, 350 feet of 2-foot; Holt street, from Augusta to Cornelia, 350 of 2-foot; Chase street, from Chicago avenue to Cornell, 624 feet of 2-foot; Holt street, from Chicago avenue to Cornell, 619 feet of 2-foot; Cornell street, from Milwaukee avenue to Ashland avenue, 2,376 feet of 1-foot; Carpenter street, from Chicago avenue to George street, 644 feet of 2-foot; Ashland avenue, from Chicago avenue to Second street, 693 feet of 2-foot; Green street, from Erie to Pratt, 650 feet of 2-foot; May street, from Fourth to Erie, 440 feet of 2-foot; Rucker street, from Indiana to Huron, 1,130 feet of 2-foot; Elizabeth street, from Indiana to Hunt, 385 feet of 2 foot; Hunt street, from Rucker to Elizabeth, 570 feet of 1-foot; Fourth street, from Sangamon to Rucker, 1,694 feet of 1-foot; Paulina street, from Lake to Walnut, 304 feet of 2-foot; Wood street, from Lake to Walnut, 313 feet of 2-foot; Lincoln street, from Lake to Walnut, 331 feet of 2-foot; Robey street, from Lake to Walnut, 310 feet of 2-foot; Ashland avenue, from Indiana to Hubbard, 424 feet of 2-foot; Paulina street, from Indiana to Hubbard, 424 feet of 2-foot; Hubbard street, from Ashland avenue to Wood street, 1,327 feet of 1-foot; Walnut street, from Ashland avenue to Robey, 2,660 feet of 1-foot; Wood street from Monroe, 168 feet south, 168 feet of 2-foot; Honore street, from Monroe 230 feet south, 230 feet of 2-foot; Robey street, from Monroe to Adams, 450 feet of 2-foot; Monroe street, from Ashland avenue to Robey, 269 feet of 1½-foot and 1,633 feet of 1-foot; Pearce street, from Desplaines to Halsted, 790 feet of 1-foot; Morgan street, from Van Buren to Harrison, 745 feet of 2-foot; Congress street, from Morgan to Throop, 1,718 feet of 1-foot; DeKoven street, from Canal to Halsted, 2,012 feet of 1-foot; Bunker street, from Canal to Halsted, 2,012 feet of 1-foot; Ewing street, from Halsted to Blue Island avenue, 660 feet of 1-foot; Forquer street, from Halsted to Blue Island avenue, 835 feet of 1-foot; Brown street, from Twelfth to Taylor, 850 feet of 1-foot; Morgan street, from Twelfth to Taylor, 850 feet of 2-foot; Morgan street, from Gurley to Harrison, 458 feet of 2-foot; Sholto street, from Harrison to Taylor, 1,720 feet of 2-foot; May street, from Harrison to Twelfth, 2,570 feet of 2-foot; Centre avenue, from Polk to Twelfth, 1,677 feet of 2-foot; Gurley street, from Blue Island avenue to Sholto, 1,273 feet of 1-foot; Maxwell street, from Halsted to Waller, 1,354 feet of 4-foot; Morgan street, from Maxwell to Mitchell, 442 feet of 2½-foot; Waller street, from Maxwell to Twelfth, 800 feet of 2-foot; Centre avenue, from Mitchel to Sampson, 660 feet of 2½-foot; Wright street, from Halsted to Morgan, 1,100 feet of 3-foot; Judd street, from Canal to Clinton, 397 feet of 1-foot; Wilson street, from Canal to Jefferson, 738 feet of 1-foot; Leonard street, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth, 830 feet of 1-foot; Burlington street, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth, 859 feet of 1-foot; Jefferson street, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth, of 850 feet of 2-foot; Jefferson street, from Eighteenth street to Canalport avenue, 25 feet of 3-foot; Jefferson street, from Canalport avenue to Twenty-second street, 1,300 feet of 2-foot; Union street, from Sixteenth street to Canalport avenue, 1,600 feet of 2-foot sewer.

THE BOARD OF POLICE

held a regular semi-weekly meeting yesterday after noon, and considered matters appertaining to the Fire Department. James F. Enright, engineer of No. 16, was found guilty of neglecting his duty, but sentence was suspended during good behavior. William Shields was appointed a regular member of the Department. The Fire Wardens' report for June was submitted. They discovered 648 violations of the fire ordinance, served 744 notices (478 of which were complied with), and attended to 96 complaints made by citizens. The Fire Marshal presented his report for June, from which the following facts were obtained. There were 48 fires, and 7 false alarms; loss on buildings, $34,513; on contents, $89,480; excess of insurance, $355,491. The causes of the fires were as follows: Carelessness, 7; lamp explosions, 2; kerosene explosions, 2; gas explosion, 1; defective chimneys, 7; defective stovepipe, 1; sparks from chimney, 1; sparks from locomotive, 1; children playing with matches, 2; spontaneous combustion, 2; incendiarism and supposed incendiarism, 11; unknown, 9. During the session of the Board, Michael McGuire, he who was a candidate for Police Commissioner, and withdrew in favor of Tom Courtney, made his appearance, and stated that he desired to prefer charges against James Enright, Engineer of No. 16, for encouraging a boy to rob his father and concealing the stolen property in the Engine-House. Assistant-Marshal Petrie suggested to him that the proper way was to have the charges written out before presenting them. McGuire made some insolent remark in reply, and, becoming obnoxious, Petrie "bounced" him out of the room. He went to Justice Boyden's office, on Adams street, near the City Hall, and had the charges put in writing and signed, and swore that they were true. Returning with the document, he presented it to President Mason, who, seeing that McGuire was either under the influence of liquor or insane, placed the paper on his desk. McGuire then commenced talking to Petrie, and told him he would thrash him if he came outside. Petrie "bounced" him again, and McGuire went to the Superintendent of Police and requested that the Board of Police be arrested; they had insulted *him*—a citizen, which they had no right to do. Washburn requested him to leave, and when he entered the hallway he saw Petrie coming out of the Board of Police room. Making for him, there would have been a fight if a policeman had not caught McGuire and restrained him. In a minute or two Michael was in the lock-up, and this morning he will be arraigned for disorderly conduct. After this little divertisement, the Board practically adjourned. The Commissioners remained around, though, until after 4 o'clock, at which hour Messrs. Mason and Wright slipped out of the room to have an interview with Corporation Counsel Tuley, [illegible]

ing to hear something about the Hickey matter, but he was obliged to go home disappointed.

PRIVATE GAS-POSTS AND LAMPS.

The Council Committee on Gas Lights met in the City Clerk's office, yesterday afternoon, and considered, first, an ordinance in relation to the erection of lamp-posts in front of hotels, stores, theatres, etc., by private individuals. The ordinance gives them authority to do so, if they obtain a permit from the Board of Public Works, and give a bond of $500 that they will take down the ordinary posts and deliver them to the city authorities, and put in metres, so that the city will not be obliged to pay for the gas burned. The Committee agreed to recommend its passage, with an amendment that the lamps shall be lighted and extinguished according to the city time-table. The Committee then took up an ordinance for the location of fifty-five gas-lamps on Blue Island avenue, from Ashland avenue to Western avenue, but deferred action till they could examine the locality and see if the lamps are needed. The time-tables were talked over, but were laid aside until Ald. Powell examined them. Mr. Walbridge presented a patent reflector, which he wished to attach to the lamps in a certain district, and asked an appropriation of $1 a lamp to meet expenses. He claimed that, by using smaller burners and the reflectors, the city's gas bill would be reduced 25 per cent. No action was taken.

CITY RAILWAY LICENSES.

The Council Committee on Railroads met yesterday afternoon and consulted in reference to Ald. Tracey's resolution instructing the Corporation Counsel to prepare an ordinance requiring the street railway companies to take out a license for every car on their lines. They postponed action until next Thursday, when the officers of the companies will give their reasons why they should not pay anything. Petitions for a side-track at Grove and Elizabeth streets, and the removal of the track of the Chicago & St. Paul Railroad from Carroll street, were laid over until the Committee examined the streets.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The Board of Public Works yesterday awarded contracts for furnishing lumber to the Street Department as follows: 1,005,000 feet of pine to W. D. Houghteling at $11 a thousand; 109,000 feet of oak, to E. A. Pratt, at $20; 15,000 feet of oak, to Samuel Marrs, at $20; 25,000 feet of oak, to James T. Simpson, at $20.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: Jane Owen, 3-story and basement brick, 25x43 feet, Wabash avenue; Francis B. Peabody, 3-story and basement brick, 50x63 feet, North Dearborn street; F. A. Riddle, 2-story and basement brick, 120x39 feet, Throop street.

PERSONAL.

The Hon. L. H. Eams, Ottawa, is at the Gardner.

Lieut. E. D. Fuller, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Senator Matt Carpenter is at the Grand Pacific.

John W. Porter, Esq., of Iowa City, is at the Commercial.

J. H. Humphrey, of Bloomington, is at the Commercial.

W. L. Sullivant, the great farmer of Illinois, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. E. C. Billings, New Orleans, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. E. W. Keyes, of Madison, Wis., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. H. H. Wells, Washington, D. C., is at the Grand Pacific.

M. and L. Hopfer, Mannheim, Germany, are at the Grand Pacific.

William I. Manly, of Denver, Col., arrived in town yesterday, and is stopping at the Sherman House.

The Hon. John Allen, Saybrook, Conn., President Peoria, Pekin & St. Louis Railway, is at the Gardner.

Henry M. Smith, late Secretary of the Pacific Hotel Company, was yesterday presented with an elegant horse, harness, and phaeton by his associates in that enterprise.

Margaret Scullen and her child, from Brampton, Canada West, arrived in Chicago on Wednesday, in search of her brothers, George and Thomas Scullen, and is in great distress, at No. 13 South Water street.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Gardner yesterday: W. H. Gregg, H. H. Hibbard, St. Louis; B. S. Fitch, Urbana, Ill.; T. J. Field, Louisville; R. B. McLea, New York; Charles Sloan, Hartford, Ct.; H. B. Gardner, Jonesville, Mich.

At the Gault House: Rev. D. D. Spaulding, Pittsburgh; Hon. A. E. Elmore, Fort Howard; Thomas Rock, Pittsburgh; Eli Kearnan, Fort Scott, Ks.; J. C. Page, Boston; J. Crawford Nye, Baltimore; Dr. C. B. Morse Milwaukee; George D. Bancroft, Boston, Mass.; Hon Lyman M. Mason, Green Lake, Wis.

Mr. H. A. Chadwick, formerly proprietor of Willard's Hotel, Washington, and latterly Chicago agent of a Philadelphia harness manufactory, has accepted a position tendered him by the Grand Pacific Hotel people. We congratulate the Pacific, the traveling public, and Chicago upon this acquisition to the genial and accomplished hotel corps of the city.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Pacific Hotel, yesterday: J. B. Shaw, Milwaukee; W. G. Clark, St. Louis; A. A. Harvy, San Francisco, G. W. Hamblin, Ottawa, Kan; C. B. Davis, Hartford, Ct.; F. Fowler, Brooklyn; F. Carpenter, New York; Joseph Bogy, St. Louis: W. B. Smith, Buffalo; W. V. Way, Toledo.

The following were among the prominent arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday: F. A. Van Ostrand, Fort Berthold, D. T.; A. L. Conger, Akron, O.; J. P. Maffett, Fort Peck, M. T.; E. G. How, Cedar Rapids; H. P. Stone and family, Portland, Me.; S. W. Johnson, and family, Philadelphia; John Pierce and family, Denver; Frank Barron, Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Charles W. Woods was ordained as an evangelist by the Presbytery of Chicago at the Second Presbyterian Church on Wednesday evening; sermon by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Thirty-first Street Presbyterian Church; charge to the evangelist by the Rev. Dr. Van-Doren; ordaining prayer by the Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson. It was stated that Mr. Woods is to go to New Mexico to labor as a home missionary.

Louis Audenried, of Philadelphia, has given $100,000 to the public hospitals of that city.

All the great Railroad Kings are gone or going to Europe, viz: John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio; Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania; Alexander Mitchell, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Lord Marjoribanks, previously Mr. Robertson, M. P., died on the 20th ult., less than a week after he had been made a Peer. He was 80 years old. His briefly-held title becomes extinct for want of an heir.

Dr. Charles T. Jackson, the well-known chemist, of Boston, has been taken to the McLean Asylum. About two weeks ago, while reading a morning paper, he was stricken with paralysis on one side, and a hemorrhage of the brain.

Senator Sumner now expects to leave Washington for Massachusetts the last of the week. He spends most of his time in the Congressional library, and takes a long ride every evening. He can now sleep without the use of morphine.

Congressman Hancock, of Texas, says that a member of Congress must have ten thousand dollars a year to enable him to live decently in Washington. Senator Chandler has several times ten thousand, and he doesn't live decently. —*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Duke of St. Albans has purchased the picture by Stoop which illustrates the entry of Charles II. into London at the Restoration. The picture is to be sent to Bestwood, the estate given to Nell Gwynne by the "merry monarch;" Nell and the monarch being the founders of the St. Albans line in 1684.

Mr. Hurlbut, of the New York *World*, after interviewing the earthquakes of San Salvador and crossing the Andes in the first locomotive that ever climbed their sides, is making for the Straits of Magellan, with a half-formed purpose of looking up the South Pole while he is down that way.

Howard Everett, of Pleasant Hill, Mo., is now nearly 80 years of age, and has roughed it in Missouri for over half a century; but he is young and vigorous enough withal to enter with enthusiasm into the movement of the farmers of the West against legislative and corporate monopolies, and is confident of living yet to see the triumph of his principles.

Baron Schwarz-Senborn, the autocrat of the Vienna Exhibition, has fallen into what may be called official disgrace. He spent money with such a liberal hand that the Finance Minister began to think the bottom had fallen out of the Treasury, and, becoming alarmed at the prospects of some millions of deficiency to be made up by the Government, which stands sponsor and indorser for the Fair, appointed a Commission three days ago to supervise the Baron's [illegible]

ter has up to this time refused to accept.—*Vienna letter in New York Tribune.*

A Berlin letter to the New York *Herald* says: Garibaldi still lives, and to assure our Roman clerical friends on this point I will give a translation of a letter, written by the veteran General to your correspondent, dated from Caprera the 15th of May, 1873:

I am of the same opinion as Gen. Grant, that Europe will finally adopt the Republican form of government. Yours, G. GARIBALDI.
CAPRERA, May 13, 1873.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs was in his pulpit, at Braintree, Mass., on Sunday, July 6, the sixty-first anniversary of his ordination there in 1811.

Two or three weeks ago, the "Claimant" to the Tichborne estates fell through a flooring—probably on account of his immense bulk—and cut his knee and his head. It is now stated that he is seriously ill of erysipelas. His death would be rather a strange conclusion to the prolonged litigation of which he has been the cause. People who have believed in him would then always be able to say that his own side of the case had never been properly heard, and that a jury never would have convicted him. The evidence thus far brought against the claimant, in the course of the present trial, seems quite irresistible—it is complete at every point. Yet the poorer classes in England continue to send their pennies to assist him in his defense, and he is received with cheers wherever he goes.

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Constance Warburton....Katie Putnam
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McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The Katie Putnam Troupe. "Won At Last," "Don't Judge By Appearances."

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

LYON'S INSECT POWDER IS SURE DEATH TO bugs, worms, fleas, moths, and red ants.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—WE SOLD IN drawing of 22d April last the $500,000 prize. Circulars sent; information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall-st. P. O. Box 4685, New York.

FOR FRECKLES AND MOTH PATCHES, ASK your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. For Pimples on the Face, Blackheads, and Fleshworms, use Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy—the Great Skin Medicine. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond-st., New York.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, July 11, 1873.

The first bale of this year's cotton crop was received at New Orleans yesterday, from Brownsville, Texas, on its way to New York.

Porto Rico was given the rank of a Territory in the recent draft of a map of the Spanish Federal Republic, but the Colonial Minister now proposes that it be made a State.

In the local columns will be found a statement of the streets through which the Board of Public Works have decided to run the sewers, for which provision was recently made by the Common Council, in accordance with the recommendation of the Mayor.

Vice-President Tom Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, has gone to Europe on the double errand of negotiating the bonds of the Texas Pacific and freeing the Memphis & El Paso Railroad from the claims of the French stockholders, who were victimized by Gen. Fremont and his agents. As a part of the latter work, he proposes to clear Gen. Fremont from the stigma judicially put upon him by the French courts.

The proposed lease of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central was not consummated at the annual meeting of the stockholders yesterday. The law of this State makes the written consent of every stockholder a prerequisite condition of any such lease, and as all of these could not be obtained, the Pennsylvania Central is balked in at least one of its attempts to swallow all the railroads of the country.

In the statement that eight Turkish men-of-war have sailed for the Indian Ocean to take care of the interests of the Sultan in Sumatra, there is a suggestion of further trouble in store for the Dutch in their war with the Acheenese. The Sultan of Acheen has pleaded from the start that he could not accede to the demands of Holland without the consent of the Sublime Porte, and may have succeeded in inducing the latter to come to his aid.

The attempt to kidnap Lord Gordon may prove a serious matter for the Minneapolis detectives and their friends who invaded Manitoba the other day. It seems that Lord Gordon had taken refuge in that province to escape the payment of a bail-bond for $37,000 which he had given for his appearance in the suits against Jay Gould. His sureties, Marshall O. Roberts and the estate of the late Horace F. Clarke, were responsible in case he could not be brought back, and it was at their instigation that the Minneapolis expedition was gotten up. It proceeded without regard to the extradition treaties and in violation of the relations between this country and Canada to carry him off by force. Its members were caught, and if the Manitoba Courts exact the full punishment of the law they must go to jail for ten years.

There is but one difficulty in the way of the success of Baron Reuter's magnificent scheme for running the Persian Government by contract and dividing the profits with the Shah, at the rate of $4 for Reuter to $1 for the Shah, and that is, that the King of Kings may not hold to his bargain. If the dispatches this morning may be trusted, Reuter's fate will add another to the long list which teaches not to put faith in Princes. He spent $1,500,000 in bribes, loans, and guarantees to get his contract, and the prospect now is that he will lose it. The Shah is beset by jealous London financiers, and by his Minister of Public Works, who probably did not get enough of the quarter of a million which Reuter distributed in bribes, to cancel the agreement. Reuter is said to be anxious to sell his franchise, but finds no buyers.

We publish elsewhere the views of some of the leading members of the wholesale grocery and hardware trade of Chicago respecting the new railway freight tariffs. While concurring in the opinion that it is too early as yet to form decisive opinions on that subject, they concur also in the belief that no considerable damage will be done to the trade of this city by the *pro rata* law. There will be losses in some directions and gains in others. These two lines of trade may be taken as representing the articles which would be most affected. The dry goods interest will not be affected perceptibly, if at all, since the freight furnished by that branch of trade embodies a large value relatively to weight. If the hardware and grocery men can "weather" the new system, there is no likelihood that Chicago will suffer any material harm from it.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday. Mess pork was quiet and 20c per brl higher at $15.80@15.85 cash, and $15.90@15.95 seller August. Lard was quiet and 5c per 100 lbs higher at $8.15@8.20 cash, and $8.25@8.30 seller August. Meats were quiet and unchanged at 7@7⅛c for shoulders; 8¼@9c for short ribs; 9c for short clear, and 10@12½c for sweet-pickled hams. Lake freights were dull and unchanged at 5¼c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were quiet and firm at 88½c per gallon. Flour was in good demand at former prices. Wheat was very quiet, and 1c lower, closing at $1.14⅝ seller the month, and $1.12⅝ seller August. Corn was less active, and ⅛@1c lower, closing at 37c cash, and 38⅛@38¼c seller August. Oats were in fair demand, and ⅛@¼c higher, closing dull at 29¼c cash, and 29c seller August. Rye was quiet and steady at 60c. Barley was quiet and firm at 58@60c. Hogs were dull and about 10c lower, closing at $4.10@4.55. The cattle and sheep markets were unchanged.

The passengers of the City of Washington are beginning to tell their story, and what they relate is not at all to the credit of the Captain of that vessel. Evidently it was nothing but sheer luck that preserved them and the crew from instant and horrible death; and while no one will grudge this good luck to those who were saved, no one can show why it should shield the Captain, if the investigation which has just been ordered by the Canadian Government should find him blamable. One of the passengers has published in the New York papers a five-column account of the disaster, and says that it is due to the criminal carelessness of the Captain, who rushed on through the fog day after day at full speed, although warned by passengers and subordinates that he was going too far north. Everything conspired for the destruction of the Atlantic, but the daylight, the place where she struck, and the weather, all co-operated toward the escape of the City of Washington. There was some hope of saving the vessel, but it parted amidships yesterday.

MR. COLFAX AND CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. Colfax seems anxious that his connection with Credit Mobilier shoud be kept before the people. The press of the country would very gladly drop the subject since he has retired to private life. But, since his intention is announced of reviving the investigation of his case before the next Congress, it is pertinent to review it in the light of the new evidence offered in Mr. Drew's letter. Mr. Drew is a practicing attorney and lobbyist in Washington, having also some connection with the Custom-House cases arising in New York. His home is in Burlington, Vt. He writes to Mr. Poland, the Chairman of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee, that, while lobying in the interest of a certain cotton claim in 1868, he saw the $1,200 check, which Oakes Ames swore that he gave to Mr. Colfax, in the hands of Ames, and that he also saw Ames present this check, payable to "S. C. or bearer," to the Sergeant-at-Arms and receive the money on it, one $500 bill and several $100 bills. Mr. Drew explains that he has not made this statement before because he was in Europe at the time of the investigation and did not return until after Congress adjourned. He did return, however, before Oakes Ames died, for he tells in his letter to Mr. Poland of his having mentioned to Mr. Ames the circumstances under which he saw the $1,200 check, and of having asked who finally received the money. Mr. Ames' answer, so Mr. Drew says, was, that it was "none of his business."

The only important disagreement between the testimony of Oakes Ames and that of Mr. Colfax before the Committee related to the payment of this check. Mr. Ames swore positively that he gave the *check*, not the money, to Mr. Colfax; and Mr. Colfax swore just as positively that he never received the check from Mr. Ames. If Mr. Drew's statement is accepted, therefore, it gives additional strength to Mr. Colfax's evidence over that of Mr. Ames. The circumstance which militates against its acceptance is, that Mr. Drew delayed making his statement until after Mr. Ames died, when he had ample time to make it before, thus depriving Mr. Ames of an opportunity to bring rebutting evidence or explain the alleged circumstances under which Mr. Drew saw a check which was made payable to "S. C. or bearer."

But, even if it be admitted that Mr. Drew's statement, coming, as it does, after the death of Oakes Ames, is worthy of credence, and that it establishes as a fact that Mr. Ames did not give Mr. Colfax the check as he stated, this disposes of only one feature of the case, and by no means the most important. The testimony of Mr. Ames and that of Mr. Colfax up to this point agree. Mr. Ames produced before the Committee a statement marked "S. C.," showing on the debit side twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock worth $2,000, and $86.72 interest due from Mr. Colfax; on the credit side, $534.72 cash paid by Mr. Colfax, and a dividend of Union Pacific bonds worth $1,552, thus exactly balancing the statement exclusive of the $1,200 item. Mr. Ames says that he delivered an exact copy of this memorandum to Mr. Colfax, and the latter admits that he may have received a statement of the amount of money which he had to pay, "on a slip of paper," and that he did pay Mr. Ames the sum of $534.72. The main fact was admitted by Mr. Colfax, viz: That he paid $534.72 for stock that was worth $2,000 at par, and actually worth two or three times that amount at the rate of dividends it was then paying. The only discrepancy in the evidence, thus far, was Mr. Ames' statement that he had submitted the whole memorandum to Mr. Colfax at the time of the transaction just as he submitted it to the Committee, while Mr. Colfax claimed that the most that was given him in the way of memorandum was the amount of $534.72 "on a slip of paper." The $534.72 was the sum which Mr. Colfax claimed that he subsequently donated to Mr. Ames on account of the latter's financial embarrassments—a gift-enterprise which Mr. Ames could not recall to his mind.

Coming to the $1,200 check which Mr. Ames claimed to have given Mr. Colfax in payment of dividends collected for his account, we find the first important contradiction in the testimony. After Mr. Colfax had denied that he had ever received the check, and that he had ever seen it before it was produced in the presence of the Committee, he added: "Now, I could not have had $1,200 added to my income without remembering it very positively." Subsequently it was ascertained that Mr. Colfax did have $1,200 added to his income about this time. The check for this amount, marked "S. C. or bearer," was paid June 19; Mr. Colfax deposited a like amount in his bank June 22. When this discovery was made, Mr. Colfax claimed that the deposit of $1,200 of that date consisted in part of a $1,000 bill which had been sent through the mail by Mr. George F. Nesbitt, a Government contractor. Nevertheless, it appears that Mr. Colfax did add $1,200 to his income about this time "without remembering it very positively," or that, if he did remember it very positively, he withheld the fact from the Committee. It is not necessary now to dwell upon the curious circumstances that Mr. Nesbitt, a careful business man, should have sent a $1,000 bill in a letter to Mr. Colfax, when he made other quarterly remittances of the same amount in the usual business way by check; that this money came at or near the very time that Mr. Ames claimed to have given the check, and that Mr. Colfax should have added just $200 to his deposit of that day so as to make it correspond to the amount of the Ames check.

If, then, we admit that Mr. Colfax's statement in regard to the "S. C." $1,200 check was correct, as backed up by Mr. Drew's evidence coming at this late day, a fair statement of Mr. Colfax's case is as follows: (1) That he made a speech at South Bend, Ind., long before the investigation, which was accepted by the public, and especially by the Republican newspapers, as a complete denial that he ever had any connection whatever with Credit Mobilier; (2) that, according to Mr. Ames' evidence and his own admission, he paid $534.72 for $2,000 of Credit Mobilier stock, worth perhaps 300 per cent; and (3) that he was in regular receipt of quarterly gratuities of $1,000 each from a Government contractor. This is a case which we should not think Mr. Colfax would be anxious to urge frequently upon public consideration; and this is precisely where he will stand if he shall succeed in inducing Congress and the people to accept Mr. Drew's statement as conclusive that he never received the $1,200 check. He will do well to drop it as long as the people are content to let it rest where it is.

GEN. O. O. HOWARD.

The Attorney-General has certified to the Secretary of War that Gen. Howard is not responsible for any defalcation by his subordinates before the act of 1867; that under that act he and his subordinates are responsible both in criminal and civil suits. Though criminal prosecutions of longer date than two years are barred by the statute of limitations, there is no limitation against a civil suit by the Government. He further decides that, under the act of 1867, Gen. Howard, being detailed by the War Department for service as Commissioner, may be tried for any defalcation by a court-martial.

There is a large deficit in the money of the Freedman's Bureau, and there is reason to suppose that a large amount was disbursed upon fraudulent and forged vouchers. The principal deputy of Gen. Howard has been accused of impropriety, but Gen. Howard has made the cause of this man his own. When an attempt was made to investigate this matter some years ago in Congress, Gen. Butler so managed matters that there was a whitewashing report. The ground taken was, substantially, that a model Christian like Gen. Howard was not to be convicted upon a complaint made by such a scamp as Fernando Wood.

Gen. Howard, as Commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, set apart a large sum of money belonging to that Bureau to establish the Howard University at Washington. That University has, according to a late report of the Trustees, property, real, personal, and mixed, to the value of $1,051,164. There are $213,442 invested in bonds and notes, of which $117,000 is loaned upon notes of individuals; $20,000 invested in stock of the Young Men's Christian Association, and $11,250 in bonds of the First Congregational Society; and they owe $94,000 borrowed money upon which they are paying 8 per cent interest. The annual income of the institution is $32,600, of which $6,000 are received from students, and $26,000 from its vast property of all kinds. Its expenditures are $32,800, of which $7,000 are for interest on its debts. The rest is for salaries, etc. The University, with over one million of dollars of property, including $213,000 cash invested, has an income therefrom of $26,000, and pays out $7,000 for borrowed money, leaving a net income from the property of $19,000, or less than 2 per cent on the value.

Gen. Howard has been President of the University, and during the last five years has been extremely liberal towards it, making donations of large sums of his own money. Though nominally President, he has been absent from the city, and on that account has declined any salary. Recently, some one has obtained access to the records, and found that, on motion of Senator Pomeroy, one of the Trustees, large sums of "back-pay" have been voted the General. The recent exhibit made by Fred Douglass denies vehemently that any money was paid him that he had not earned. On comparing the list of donations made by Gen. Howard with the money voted to him for services never rendered, they correspond so nearly that it indicates that what he gave with one hand he got back in the other, and that, while enjoying the reputation and glory of a liberal benefactor to the University, he was receiving quietly from the institution a sum equal to his gifts. His list of donations foots up $16,906, and his receipts $17,583, so he is at this time $677 ahead. It is a curious thing, also, that while Senator Pomeroy was, as Trustee, voting away the money of the institution to Gen. Howard, the latter, as a Christian of established reputation, was certifying to the people of Kansas that Pomeroy was one of the purest and most exemplary Christian statesmen in the land, and that Kansas and the whole country would suffer greatly should his piety and his example to the rising generation be withdrawn from the Senate. About the same time, the Rev. Dr. Newman was certifying to the Methodist clergymen of Iowa a like character for Brother Harlan, and begging them to see that the recipient of Durant's check for $10,000 was re-elected to the Senate. We do not desire to question Gen. Howard's honesty, or his piety, or his Christian rectitude; but we think it is his misfortune that these things are forever pushed before the public, and insisted upon as a complete answer to unsettled accounts and full answer to apparent deficit. It is his misfortune that the squad of men at Washington who make a trade of their religious professions have been unmasked and exposed as hypocrites. These men, with or without his consent, have always included Gen. Howard in their list of unusually-righteous and notoriously-Christian coadjutors. They have worn the cloak of religion to hide their enormities, and now Gen. Howard has, from association, to bear the suspicion which attaches to that whole brood of traffickers in Christian profession. It may be set down as generally true, that any man who frequently makes public parade of his Christianity is a rascal.

Gen. Cluseret, who took an active part in the French Communistic strife, has recently written a letter to Senator Conkling, of New York, complaining that the Belgian authorities will not allow him to go to Brussels, to attend to some business, because the French Government has issued a demand for extradition against him. He claims to be an American citizen, and only amenable to American laws, and therefore demands the interference of the American Government in his behalf. As Gen. Cluseret has been a political agitator in Europe for many years, and has succeeded in violating the laws of nearly every country in which he has been located, and has taken up arms more than once against the constituted authorities, he should be allowed to shift for himself as he has done before. As an American citizen, he has no rights when engaged as a revolutionist in other countries.

PROF. WISE'S BALLOON-VOYAGE.

The undertaking of Prof. Wise, and his associate, Mr. Donaldson, to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, is undoubtedly a dangerous one; it may even be a foolhardy as well as an unnecessary venture. But there can be little question that the trip will be made, if unforeseen accidents do not prevent it. The fact that in the Temperate Zones there is a constant flow of air from west to east, with a deflection from the equator, is known by every meteorologist to be just as certain as the current of the trade-winds in the Torrid Zone, and to be due to the operation of the same causes, to wit: the heating influences of the sun, and the rotation of the earth upon her axis. It is not difficult to understand the general law of air-movement.

The land and water which compose the earth's surface are heated by exposure to the solar rays, and are most highly heated where those rays are vertical; the average position of the line of greatest force being near the equator. The superincumbent air becomes heated, by radiation, and rises in consequence; its place being supplied by cooler air from greater latitudes. The heated air cools as it rises, and necessarily flows over towards the poles. We thus have a system of circulation established in each hemisphere. In the northern half of the globe the air at the surface of the earth tends southward, and is compensated by an upper current that tends northward.

The air, like any solid body, is carried round by the daily rotation of the earth on her axis. The velocity varies with the latitude. At the equator, all objects move at the rate of 24,900 miles in twenty-four hours, or nearly 1,040 miles per hour; while at the poles the forward movement of rotation is nothing. Hence the velocity decreases with an increase of latitude; being 900 miles per hour at 30 degrees, and nearly 520 miles at 60 degrees of latitude. A volume of air that is caused to move southward or northward, by the action of the sun, retains its original eastward velocity for some time, and changes it very slowly, as a consequence of friction. Hence in passing northward in this hemisphere, its original eastward velocity being greater than that of the surface over which it "blows," it moves faster than the earth at the latter place, and gives the phenomenon of a wind from the southwest. Similarly, in moving southward, it lags behind, and seems to blow from the northeast. In the Northern Hemisphere the wind always tends to the right of the original impulse; as do all other moving bodies, from the same cause. The tendency of a swift-moving railroad train to run off the track to the right, is a familiar example.

Without stopping to describe the way in which these two forces operate, in conjunction with secondary causes, to produce a "set" of wind in other directions at different portions of the earth's surface, we may note that the upward rush at the equator is supplied directly by air from the Torrid Zone, which causes the surface phenomenon known as the trade-wind, blowing from the northeast in the Northern Hemisphere, and from the southeast in the Southern Hemisphere. It also causes an upper current, which in the North Temperate Zone moves steadily from the southwest.

Experience shows us that, even over the land, the motion of this upper current is steady and continuous, though the air of the surface may be lashed into angry commotion. And science confirms this with her reasoning: the chief causes of meteorological disturbance lie near the earth's surface, and their effects are lost in the upper regions of the atmosphere. It is well known that most of the weather-changes in which we take a practical interest occur within one-third of a mile from the ground; though clouds often exist at a much greater altitude. Hence the upper air is comparatively free from irregularity of movement or condition. We may add that while the upper current is equally certain over the ocean as over the land, being due to the operation of a general cause, it is even less liable to disturbance. The conditions of the atmosphere must be unusually disturbed if the balloon-voyagers experience any back-set of current, or any deviation from a serene course from the time they rise above the usual cloud-bearing regions of the atmosphere till they again pass through them in their descent to earth—or water.

There is, however, room for grave doubt that this current would carry a balloon to the commercial part of Europe, or even to any portion of that continent. The due northeast course from New York would carry the air-ship over the Arctic Ocean, nearly midway between the north of Russia and the coast of Spitzbergen, where the extreme cold would condense the gas so much as to put a summary end to the journey out of sight of land. It has been suggested by one scientific authority, that the balloon will make Sweden or Norway, which is possible. The conductors of the trip are understood to expect that they will be able to follow the course of the Gulf Stream, and strike land somewhere in the southern half of Europe. This is exceedingly problematical. If, however, it were possible to calculate with certainty on a satisfactory course (using the last word in its nautical sense), there are still many severe risks to be run, most of which can only be measurably provided for. The voyagers may make allowance for the unavoidable *exosmosis*, or escape of gas through the material of the balloon, but they cannot be sure that they will not pass through a snow-cloud that will force a descent into mid-ocean. It is probable, too, that great physical difficulty will be experienced in breathing a highly-rarefied air for several days, especially by those who have had no experience in the upper atmosphere; and the result may be light-headedness, in its metaphorical as well as literal sense, that would make the family anything but a happy one long ere the close of the journey.

If, however, the course of the upper-air current be such as to carry the balloon towards the middle of the west coast of Europe, and if there be no one of the accidents that may well be dreaded, the journey will probably occupy from three to five days.

The Committees of the English Parliament on Civil-Service Expenditure have made the discovery that the Law Departments of the three Kingdoms cost the Government £1,746,000, of which £940,000 are recovered from suitors and others, in the shape of *fees*, leaving a net charge upon the public of £806,000. The cause of this enormous deficit is laid to the fact that the House of Lords has little or no control over the appointments made or the salaries awarded in the Administrative Departments of the Courts of Chancery, Common Law, Bankruptcy, Admiralty, etc. In view of this, the Committees have recommended the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to thoroughly investigate the subject and establish some definite relations between the Court and the Treasury, and that, until some action is taken, no fresh promotions or appointments shall be made. The English press very generally approves this effort to suppress the jobs and abuses which have so long prevailed in the Law Department of the Government.

THE HICKEY CASE.

In the light of recent examinations into the official conduct of Michael Hickey, Captain of Police in the South Division, the public must inevitably come to one of two decisions—either Michael Hickey is a persecuted official, about whom thieves, gamblers, and prostitutes are continually weaving their toils, seeking thereby to impair his efficiency and impeach his good name; or, Michael Hickey is using his official position for corrupt purposes, escaping detection in each instance by artifices and subterfuges which would do no discredit to Slippery Jack himself. It is no new thing for Mr. Hickey to be the subject of investigation. He has made a more extended reputation by virtue of the part he has played in these investigations than from any particular skill or success that he has made in his profession. Indeed, the thieves have arrested him about as often as he has arrested them, and they have brought him to trial quite as industriously as he has them. Now he is up again on the same old charge of corruption, only this time a wealthy and dashing cyprian is the witness against him. Her statement of the case may be summed up in a few words. On the 21st of March last, the bagnio of this woman, Lizzie Moore, was entered by thieves in the night, and she was robbed of $2,000 or $3,000 worth of diamonds and watches. The thieves turned the property over to one Geary, "a fence," in police parlance, who agreed to realize on it, and, after getting it, turned informer. Two days after the robbery, Capt. Hickey went to the bagnio, ostensibly to find out the details of the robbery, so that he could make the arrangements necessary to apprehend the thieves. Two or three days after this visit he called upon the woman again, and read a letter to her, purporting to have been written by a Pittsburgh pawn-broker, setting forth that he had a diamond cross, two diamond rings, two watches and chains, property worth $2,000, which could be redeemed for $330. The woman informed him that she would willingly pay that amount if the jewelry should prove to be hers. The last time Capt. Hickey called upon her he informed her that he had got the jewelry, and that she must come to his office and identify it. The next day, she and her sister went to the police station and identified it. She then prepared to pay the $330, when Capt. Hickey informed her that she was mistaken in the price. It was $430 instead of $330. She then went to the bank and drew $300, and borrowed $130 of her sister, and, as she handed him the money, he ordered her to put it in an envelope and place the envelope under a pillow in his sleeping-apartment, which she did. He then handed her the jewelry, and she departed, after being cautioned by him not to say anything about the affair, as it might lead to trouble, and, if any one should inquire where she got the jewelry, to say that it was left at her door. Upon the strength of this woman's testimony and that of one or two other witnesses, the Grand Jury indicted Geary, "the fence," and three of the parties implicated in the robbery, but failed to indict Capt. Hickey. There was nothing to show that she was an unreliable witness. Her testimony was not shaken in the least by the cross-questioning to which she was subjected by the Prosecuting Attorney. If, then, she was a good enough witness for the indictment of the other parties, why was not her statement sufficient to indict Capt. Hickey also? The facts were abundant to raise a grave doubt whether the jewels ever left Chicago. It was pretty clear that she had paid him the money to get back her jewelry. Hundreds of prisoners have been indicted upon much flimsier evidence than this. The Board of Police have now the jurisdiction in his case, and it is to be presumed that neither political nor other influences can reach them or swerve them in the least from a thorough and straight-forward investigation of the charges. It is to be presumed also that Capt. Hickey will have to stand or fall upon his own merits. The matter is a very simple one. Did Capt. Hickey take $430 for restoring this woman's property, and if so, to what use did he apply it? That is the whole case in a nutshell, and Superintendent Washburn and his associates on the Board can easily determine these questions. It is their duty to do so, and to do so immediately, and settle now and forever these everlasting scandals about Hickey. The public are getting tired of them. If Michael Hickey is an honest and incorruptible man, persecuted continually by thieves, gamblers, and harlots, establish that fact, protect him, and punish the blackmailers. If, on the other hand, Michael Hickey is a knave, who is using his official position for corrupt purposes, and whose influence is so strong, politically and otherwise, that he cannot be indicted for his offenses, let him at least be removed from the police. It is about time that this continual outcry and fuss over Hickey was stopped in some manner. The public will look to the Police Board, therefore, to settle the official and moral status of Hickey once for all.

It is thought that the new statute in New York defining the crime of murder has virtually repealed the law of capital punishment. This is left for murder in the first degree, which is adjudged only where "deliberate and premeditated design to effect death" is proved. It is thought that it will be next to impossible to prove this in any case. The two convictions under the new law have been in the Walworth and Gillen cases, in both of which the intent to effect death was clearly established. Walworth had written a note to his father to come to his room in the hotel "to settle family difficulties." The father had only been in the room a few moments when young Walworth killed him. Yet the jury, which was evidently disposed to award justice on the evidence, could not accept "deliberate and premeditated design" as proved, and brought in a conviction of murder in the second degree. Gillen was the ruffian who stabbed his wife to death in the street because she refused to leave her father to live with him. The evidence was so clearly against him that he pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree, and the Court accepted the plea under the belief that the evidence necessary to a conviction in the first degree could not be obtained. It would probably have been equally impossible to convict Putnam, who was hanged under the old law, of murder in the first degree under the new law. In point of fact, it is obvious that his was not a "deliberate and premeditated design to effect death," but a homicide resulting from the sudden anger of a drunken fit and a casual altercation between him and Mr. Putnam, whom he killed. If there were some limitation of the pardoning power in cases of conviction for murder, the new law might not be so objectionable as it now is. Even now there is some merit claimed for it, since the definition of the crime of murder is less obscure, and there is less opportunity for confusing the minds of jurymen. Formerly it was either a case of hanging or very trivial punishment. Now the crime of murder is pretty sure to be punished with life-imprisonment.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* is anxious that the opposition to the Republican party in Ohio should unite upon some candidate for Governor who has never been heard of before in politics, and who would not go into the place tainted with the prejudices of the old Democratic or Republican party. It believes such a man could be elected. The advice is good and timely, but the difficulty seems to be in finding such a candidate. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the difficulty is in getting rid of the political hacks who hang on and push themselves to the front in every movement new or old, determined to run the machine. It would not be very bad, as the *Commercial* suggests, if the people would take up some farmer of strong "horse sense" and let him fill up the Governor's room for a time with reapers, mowers, and a general assortment of agricultural tools, in place of plans for political asylums, railroads, canals, and other internal improvements. A change in the drift of things, whatever direction it might take, would be likely to be an improvement on the present condition.

The Commissioners appointed by the New York Legislature to consider the advisability of converting the Adirondacks into a State park, have reported favorably on the project. They do not recommend any extensive or costly improvements, but favor the purchase of the lands, consisting of about 834,000 acres, in order to preserve the timber, and thereby save the State from the danger and loss of floods. They also approve of the project as a sanitary measure, and feel confident that the growing favor of this region as a summer resort will rapidly increase its improvements without any large expenditure on the part of the State. In considering the vast space of the proposed park, the Commission reminds the people that it is not large in comparison with that set apart at the headwaters of the Yellowstone by the United States Government, which is reserved as a park not from considerations of public policy, but simply as a pleasure-ground for the people.

Mrs. Fawcett, the political economist, who has attained considerable prominence by her writings, opposes the Ten-Hours' act because it restricts the work of women and children in the factories to ten hours per diem, while it does not restrict the labor of men at all; which discrimination, she argues, implies that woman is not yet the equal of man. It is a queer crotchet in reform, however, which would sacrifice to an abstract principle a great measure of humanity to the weaker sex.

NOTES AND OPINION.

California and Maine, at opposite extremes of our territorial domain, hold general elections in September. We published, some days ago, extracts from California papers showing an aroused public feeling in that State. We now quote from the Portland (Me.) *Argus* of July 8:

> The managers of the dominant party hardly yet appreciate the blow which they struck the people in the salary grab. Following close upon the exposure of that gigantic swindle, the Credit Mobilier, it perfectly disgusted those who had before trusted them. It opened their eyes to the lack of principle and shameless greed displayed in their conduct. And there are some, at least, who will never trust them again, nor follow their lead. Our attention is now called to this point by a letter from one of the people, who informs us that he has always voted the Whig and Republican ticket, that he voted for Grant in '68 and '72, and yet would not now vote for him for any office whatever. Why this change? The answer is: Salary-grab and Credit Mobilier—the neglect of duty in permitting the latter, with its wholesale bribery and corruption, and the positive thieving boldly practised in the other. . . . If a suitable candidate is nominated for Governor, one who is not a politician or hypocrite, but a capable, honest man, one-third of the Republicans of Maine would vote for and elect him.

—In little more than three weeks (Aug. 4) Kentucky elects a State Treasurer, Legislature, etc. There is, we believe, no opposition to State Treasurer Tate. A correspondent at Lexington, Ky., says:

> Not a great deal of interest seems apparent in the Legislative canvass generally throughout the State, save in certain localities, and in many counties three or four candidates are running, with very little regard for party lines. A very heavy vote is not expected at the August election.

—New Mexico holds an election Sept. 1, for a Territorial Delegate in Congress, etc. The Republican Convention meets at Santa Fe, July 15; and the Opposition at Albuquerque, July 26. The Delegate, as soon as he can certify his election to the Clerk of the House, at Washington, may draw pay to the amount of $5,625 before being sworn in, and may then draw for "necessary traveling expenses."

—John D. Baldwin, editor of the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy*, was six years in Congress, and therefore speaks from experience when he denounces the idea that "cost of living in Washington justifies the 'salary-grab.'" He says:

> This talk of the cost of living at Washington, used as an argument for extravagant pay, is an empty pretense, considering that Congressmen do not live there half the time, while the officials we have named, with much smaller salaries, live there constantly, and find no trouble in paying all their expenses. The authors of the late increase of salaries began with the intention of making them $10,000 a year. We will wait to see what they will attempt next. Congress has a legal right to make the salaries of members $10,000 or $100,000 each, or any other amount; but the framers of the Constitution did not suppose there ever would be a Congress capable of abusing this right.

—The back-pay allowance is not all of the salary-increase measure. The future pay comes in for its share of comment and condemnation. It is quite evident from the steadfastness evinced by the press of the country in keeping this matter alive before the people, and the substantial unity of opinions concerning it, that the demand for the repeal, or at least material modification of the law, will be almost or quite universal next winter.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle.*

—The indications accumulate that there is no disagreement among the people in relation to Congressional salary-grabbing. The opinion is gaining ground that members of the present Congress who receive the advanced pay will be equally culpable with those who took the back pay steal. Carefully scrutinized, there is little if any difference. The truth in both cases is that $7,500 is an exorbitant and unjust salary.—*Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye.*

—The universal demand for the repeal of that act is thus defeated by the money being handed over before any service is rendered. It is a shrewd trick to pocket the funds before the rising trumpet of public indignation forces the law to be abrogated. The people can now see for themselves, what manner of men they have set up for rulers. Not satisfied with two years' back pay, they anticipate a year, in order to get the money ahead of time and before there is any pretence of earning it.—*St. Paul Pioneer.*

—The salary-grabbers are Republicans, Democrats, and "Liberals"—let them all retire to that private business which is so important and remunerative to them that they could not afford to leave it for the old pay; and especially let the Republicans retire, because being in the majority, and having the power to prevent the wrong, their responsibility is the greater—to say nothing of the fact that they were supposed to "know better."—*Mattoon (Ill.) Journal.*

—The query, What becomes of the back-pay of members of Congress which is left in the Treasury? has been answered by Secretary Richardson in these words: "It remains a perpetual debt against the Government unless the law is repealed."—*Portland (Me.) Advertiser.*

—If there is anybody fool enough to believe that the people are in favor of the Salary bill, let him put himself forward as a candidate for any office, high or low, this fall, and in the presence of the voters, or in anyway that voters may hear, speak a few words in support of that measure. Nothing more will be necessary to prove to his satisfaction that he is a fool.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

—We deem it impossible that any man of average intelligence, who is not the slave of prejudice, can calmly read Matt Carpenter's speech without receiving the impression that both our politics and public men need regeneration.—*Fond du Lac (Wis.) Commonwealth.*

—Among others, Austin Blair made a Fourth of July oration. The burden of his speech was the utter decay of public virtue, a lamentation that this country is going to the dogs, and a wail that there is not one righteous man left in politics. . . . As to the decay of public virtue, perhaps he has special personal information. Certainly he hasn't yet explained about his share of the back-pay grab; nor his advocacy of the Goat Island job, nor a number of other incidents in his career.—*Detroit (Mich.) Post.*

—The theory with regard to the peculiar office and purpose of civil government which has obtained in this country for several years is, that it is formed for the express purpose of being used as an engine to assist private parties and corporations to make money. . . . But a change is at hand. The time has arrived when this canker on the body politic shall be removed.—*Galesburg (Ill.) Free Press.*

—Reckless financiers, dishonest business men, political adventurers, the purse-proud and vain shoddyites of all grades, throw up their caps and shout in praise of Grant. The masses of the people look on in sorrow. Grant was their hero—he came to them fresh from victorious battle-fields—but he has failed to hold their esteem or preserve their regard. Enthusiasm has given place to doubt, and the President to-day has lost the esteem of the good men of the country. The Salary bill is fatal to its supporters.—*Lawrence (Kan.) Standard.*

—There is one class of men that we would enjoy kicking above all others, at present, namely, the men who are talking about Grant's being a candidate for a third term.—*Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette.*

—And this Credit Mobilier is but a part of a great system of frauds; it is only the outcropping, the surface indications of a vast system of fraud by which there have been turned into the hands and pockets of citizens, private and official, within the last decade, the value of 200,000,000 acres of public lands and over $60,000,000 in cash. The value of that land, according to the statements of land grant railroad companies, is to-day not less than $1,000,000,000. This is the most mammoth robbery ever practiced on any government or people.—*Job E. Stevenson.*

—The Fourth of July celebrations in the interior of Illinois and other portions of the West were nearly all converted into demonstrations against the railroad and other monopolies that have, since the advent of modern Republicanism, been built up by grants of lands stolen from the people, and that now use the property and the power thus obtained to oppress and rob the people.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

—The fact is, the farmers are beginning to see and feel that they pay the taxes while somebody steals the profits of their labors, leaving them without a dime at the end of the year. They see that and feel it, and though they may not understand how it is, they will soon find out that the legislation of the country is in the hands of jobbers, land-grabbers, and trading politicians, who are the tools of monopoly. But whether they see it or not, it is true that the Republican party plays into the hands of monopolies, and is nothing more or less than a tender to that power that is crushing out the very life of all the laboring men of the Nation.—*Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat.*

—The delinquencies, the jobbery, the petty thieving of local officials, pile up the aggregate of taxation until it becomes a burden too grievous to be borne. And this is so in the Republican as well as the Democratic communities—and office-holders elected on platforms of retrenchment and reform are sadly prone to learn and copy the bad habits of their predecessors. . . . We note these facts to show that there is no hope for reform so long as it is sought by simply turning out men of one party to put in those of an opposite or neutral political faith. It is six of one and half-a-dozen of the other with all of them. It comes to this, then, at last: The only hope for the permanent reformation of official abuses is the unrelenting exposure and punishments of all betrayers of public trusts.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—The *Register* is in favor of any nomination made by any body of men, called Democrats or by any other name, who are opposed to the salary-steal, railroad extortion, corporation monopolies of all kinds, and in favor of free trade and equal rights to all, and special privileges to none. This is our platform, and the *Register* will only support candidates who stand on it.—*Illinois State Register.*

—The Republicans are everywhere warning the farmers against office-seekers. Is there a greater horde of office-seekers anywhere in civilization than the newspaper editors and leaders of the present Republican party. They are all bending their energies in that direction. They never have a word to say upon any question, until they investigate the opportunities of advancing, or the liabilities of endangering their chances for official preferment. It is these fellows, whose every breath is a longing for office, if they have not one already, that now with unexampled effrontery are warning the farmers to beware of office-seekers.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—Our notion is that caucus figurers and caucus stuffers should understand that put-up jobs are out of fashion. It should be understood that the whole machinery of party is for no other purpose than to get good and capable men in places of public trust and honor; that if it be subverted from this purpose its work will not be held binding by the masses of the party. If this be realized there will be less ambition to control caucuses and more desire to meet the just appreciation and good favor of the electors. The Republican party is committed against the wrongs and abuses of monopolies; and the wrongs and abuses of caucus monopolists do cry out loudly for redress.—*Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.*

—The farmers' movement, as it is called, is not the offspring of demagogism; it is the result of a conviction that has been steadily growing, and has at length become general, that the enormous power of railway and other monopolies is, in more ways than one, seriously threatening the public welfare, and that, if this be so, the "sovereign people" are not to be estopped by a few ancient precedents, established in the early history of the country, when the conditions were wholly different, from taking effective measures for protecting themselves against the relentless and defiant combinations of over-grown corporations.—*Chicago Advance.*

—The appropriation of $6,000,000 by the City of Chicago in one night causes a fluttering in that part of the country. The tax-payers are inquiring how it happened. Of course they know, for they see that the way to make a city prosperous, is to borrow and collect and assess vast sums of money and spend it. The squandering of millions makes lively times. It was so during the days of the war, when the Home Guards were saving the Nation's life, was it not? That mighty blessing, the National debt, was heaped up in that way.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—The assessment against the railroads within this city last year was little more than a farce. The taxes only amounted to a few hundred dollars, much less than several of our business men have been compelled to pay. With anything like a fair valuation of the property of the railroads running through the city, the taxes would amount to over $10,000. This being the fact, the tax-payers of the city would like to know why these wealthy corporations, which are doing such an extensive business here, both in freight and passengers, should be favored at their expense.—*Alton (Ill.) Telegraph.*

—The new department postage stamps, in the use of which, now that franking is dead, our national dignitaries exalt themselves above the rabble—for whose plebean tongue to lick the common article is still sufficiently choice—are now completed and in use. They are plain in design, a large numeral, denoting the denomination, taking the place of the vignette in the centre, and the words "official stamp," showing the exclusive purpose. There is a great variety of designs, each department being supplied with different ones in all denominations. The cost of so much engraving and printing is considerable, but, of course, we shouldn't be thought much of among other nations if the executive and government officers were compelled to use the same stamps as the common people do.—*Springfield Republican.*

Ashtabula Harbor.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—The schooner Annie A. Mayer arrived at Ashtabula Harbor, from Lake Superior, with a cargo of 800 tons of iron ore, consigned to Pittsburgh, via the Ashtabula, Youngstown & Pittsburgh Railroad. The schooner, which draws 11½ feet of water, experienced no difficulty in entering the harbor during the heavy sea which prevailed, which fact predicts a flattering future for the new lake port.

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What becomes of the back-pay ... Congress which is left in the ... been answered by Secretary Rich... words: "It remains a perpetual ... Government unless the ..."—*Portland (Me.) Advertiser.*

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...blicans are everywhere warning ... against office-seekers. Is there a ... of office-seekers anywhere in ... the newspaper editors and lead... Republican party. They are ... their energies in that direction. ... a word to say upon any ques... ...y investigate the opportunities of ... the liabilities of endangering their ... official preferment. It is these fel... ...ry breath is a longing for office, ... one already, that now with un... ...ntery are warning the farmers to ... office-seekers.—*Peoria (Ill.) Demo...*

... is that caucus figurers and can... ...uld understand that put-up jobs ... ...ohion. It should be understood ... machinery of party is for no ... than to get good and capable men ... trust and honor; that if it be ... this purpose its work will not be ... by the masses of the party. If ... there will be less ambition to ... and more desire to meet the ... and good favor of the electors. ... party is committed against the ... abuses of monopolies; and the ... uses of caucus monopolists do cry ... ...edress.—*Sioux City (Iowa) Jour...*

...rs' movement, as it is called, is ... of demagogism; it is the re... ...ation that has been steadily grow... ...length become general, that the ... of railway and other monopolies ... than one, seriously threatening ... fare, and that, if this be so, the ... people" are not to be estopped by a ... precedents, established in the early ... country, when the conditions were ... from taking effective measures ... themselves against the relentless ... combinations of over-grown corpor... —*... Advance.*

...propriation of $6,000,000 by the City ... one night causes a fluttering in ... country. The tax-payers are in... ...happened. Of course they know, ... the way to make a city pros... ...orrow and collect and assess vast ... and spend it. The squandering ... ...es lively times. It was so dur... the war, when the Home Guards ... Nation's life, was it not? That ... the National debt, was heaped ...—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

...ment against the railroads within ... was little more than a farce. ... amounted to a few hundred ... ...ess than several of our business ... compelled to pay. With anything ... ...tion of the property of the rail... through the city, the taxes would ... $10,000. This being the fact, ... of the city would like to know ... ...ly corporations, which are doing ... business here, both in freight ... should be favored at their ex... ...—*(Ill.) Telegraph.*

...partment postage stamps, in the ... ...ow that franking is dead, our ... exalt themselves above the ... plebeian tongue to lick the ... is still sufficiently choice—are ... ...nd in use. They are plain in ... ...umeral, denoting the denomina... place of the vignette in the cen... "official stamp," showing its ... There is a great variety of ... ...partment being supplied with ... all denominations. The cost of ... ...ng and printing is considerable, ... shouldn't be thought much of ... ...ons if the executive and gov... ...were compelled to use the same ... common people do.—*Springfield ...*

...tabula Harbor.

...y 10.—The schooner Annie A. ... Ashtabula Harbor, from Lake ... cargo of 800 tons of iron ore, ...sburgh, via the Ashtabula, ...sburgh Railroad. The schooner ... feet of water, experienced ... ...eing the harbor during the ... prevailed, which fact predicts a ... the new lake port.

THE HICKEY MATTER.

Excitement About City Hall Growing Out of the Grand Jury Revelations.

The Board of Police Will Thoroughly Investigate the Charges Against the Captain.

And There Will Be No Nonsense Indulged in This Time.

If Guilty, He Will Be Turned Over to the Mayor, Who Will Make a Vacancy.

The sole topic of conversation around the City Hall yesterday, and, indeed, in every other public resort, was the alleged corruption of Capt. Hickey. Many regarded the statements made by the newspapers as exaggerated, and thought the Captain was too astute to be caught at such a game. While they believed he was not averse to "making a dollar," they could not imagine that he took the money from Miss Moore in such a manner as to lead her to believe he intended putting it in his own pocket. Others discredited the story of the woman for the reason that they placed no dependence on what an alleged prostitute said, asserting that her associations were such that she could not tell the truth under any circumstances. When the Captain made his appearance at the police headquarters with his morning report, he was surrounded by reporters who proceeded to interview him. He "admitted his innocence" to one, and acknowledged having taken money to another, adding that it was frequently necessary, in "police business," to employ and pay thieves to catch thieves, and "turn up" property. He was ready, he said, to answer any charge that might be preferred against him, and when the proper time came would satisfy unprejudiced persons that the accusations were groundless. Neither the Superintendent of Police nor the Commissioners referred to the matter in his presence, but it was supposed the latter would take cognizance of the case in the afternoon. The Board met at the regular time, and spent two hours in hearing the evidence against refractory firemen, and attending to other matters appertaining to the Fire Department. They momentarily expected to receive the resolution adopted by the Grand Jury requesting them to investigate Capt. Hickey's conduct, and Messrs. Mason and Wright were disappointed at its non-arrival. They desired to commence the investigation without delay—at least issue subpœnas for the witnesses, so that they might have the usual three days' notice. The document came not, and when 4 o'clock passed, Mr. Wright and Mr. Mason went out of the room, leaving Sheridan to carry on alone a controversy with Aldermen Dixon and Quirk in regard to constitutional and parliamentary law. Sheridan winked to the reporters present, as if to say, "Boys, they are after Hickey." The Commissioner from Bridgeport had said nothing about the case, except to express his confidence in the Captain's ability to show that the transaction was "fair and square," and when questioned evasively replied that he was always on the side of "justice and right." He knew nothing officially of the matter; had read the papers, but did not believe the assertions made. He had heard "the other side," and was sure the end would be well.

The President of the Board, and Commissioner Wright went to Corporation Counsel Tuley's office, and were soon joined by Superintendent Washburn and Gen. Stiles, City Attorney. The five gentlemen had a protracted conference.

After some general conversation regarding the case, the question arose as to whether the Mayor had the power to suspend or remove Hickey at once.

Mr. Mason believed he had, and read an extract from the charter to support his assertion.

Mr. Tuley was asked for his opinion, and gave it. He had no doubt that the Mayor could remove Hickey upon the allegations made by the newspapers. The Mayor's bill gave him authority to remove an officer for incompetency or lack of shrewdness in the discharge of his duty. If he thought proper, the Mayor could remove him without any investigation being made.

It was finally decided to suspend Hickey during the pendency of charges to be made by the Superintendent, and that the Board should investigate the circumstances, and, without passing upon the question of his guilt or innocence, submit the facts elicited to the Mayor for his action.

The conference over, the two Commissioners returned to their room. They refused to be interviewed. Sheridan elevated his ears to hear any remark that might be inadvertently uttered, but he continued ignorant of what had taken place. He was evidently perplexed at not being let into the secret, but laughed it off, and attributed the "barring out" to his friendship for Hickey.

The document from the Grand Jury had not yet come to hand, and at 6 o'clock the Commissioners went home.

Superintendent Washburn was approached by a TRIBUNE reporter, and asked when the charges would be presented to the Board, but he was reticent, and would give no information.

Commissioner Mason remarked to a reporter, before he left the City Hall, that the investigation would come soon enough; that it would be thorough, and not a farce.

The man Geary was arrested on Wednesday afternoon and locked up at police headquarters. Yesterday morning he was transferred to the County Jail, and Duncan followed him in the afternoon. Geary's best friend, Mike McDonald, and a lawyer, hovered around the jail for a time, and finally went before one of the Judges of the Circuit Court and secured their client's release upon $10,000 bail, McDonald becoming surety.

Nolan says he is sorry he did not "talk" two months ago; that Geary didn't act "square" with him, and now will have to pay for it; that the *Times* account of the transaction is all wrong, and that he is happy.

Duncan denies that he knew of the robbery until after it was committed. He believes Miss Lizzie Moore's friend, "Cunny," as he calls him, to be at the bottom of it, and that he had Geary and himself arrested. He expects to be bailed out to-day.

The circumstances of the case have been known to Superintendent Washburn for some time, but he made no use of the information, thinking Nolan would reveal the names of his accomplices, and that after they were arrested it would be time enough to call the attention of the Board of Police to Hickey's alleged malfeasance.

The Captain will certainly be arraigned before the Commissioner within a few days, and if the developments warrant his removal, the Mayor will certainly exercise the authority conferred upon him by the Mayor's bill. Hickey has run a long time; his rope is nearly exhausted; and if the whispered "something more than the jewelry speculation will come out," be verified at the investigation, the community will wonder how he has managed to retain the position of Police Captain so long.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT DOWN EAST.

The Erie (Pa.) *Dispatch* has the following to say concerning an enterprise in which all true Chicagoans take a deep interest:

A prominent citizen of our place, who is the fortunate possessor of a considerable amount of property in Chicago, recently commented in our hearing, glowingly, and doubtless truthfully, upon the progress and prospects of Chicago. It may be truly said that new Chicago is the superior of old Chicago. Not content with doing what the case demanded; disdaining to rest upon well-earned but somewhat common-place laurels, the denizens of Chicago have, we learn, concocted a scheme for a national exhibition, and while, to the conservative Pennsylvania mind, she would be casting about to see how she might pay her interest money, she is paying $200,000 for a building not required to store grain, and not intended for manufacturing purposes. It is due to the Chicagoans, however, to say, they do whatever their hands find to do with all their might, and undertake things which the slower temperaments of the people of the Eastern States would never dream of. "Some months ago," says a Chicago friend, as though speaking of the antideluvian age, "several of our citizens undertook to secure an Inter-State Industrial Exposition." The stock was at once subscribed; the enterprise having been suggested in the spring, the exhibition is to take place in the fall. The building for the purpose is to stand on the lake shore, to be 800 feet long and 200 feet wide, and an imposing and substantial structure. It seems to us the time is altogether too limited to make this exhibition all that it might be, and yet it probably will be all that it promises, and all that, in its sense, it could be. If not "Inter-State," in the fullest sense, it will attract contributions from nearly every section of the country. It will fairly represent the Western life in its hurry, its importance, its general results, rather than elaborate detail. If there were no such daring men as have undertaken this business, there would have been no first Chicago to have been burned, and, having been burned, no "rebuilt Chicago" for years and years to come. Whatever criticisms it may elicit—however defective it may be in some respects—we confidently anticipate that it will prove profitable in more ways than one, and that it will demonstrate a life, a vigor, a diversity of business, and, above all, a promise for the future in the Western country which we too often and too greatly fail to appreciate. We hail the enterprise as a proof, not only of the spirit of progress which has ever distinguished the Queen City of the Lakes, but as an evidence of a disposition throughout the lake region to wake up from the lethargy which has so long prevailed in a portion of it, and take large strides in advance. We are gratified to witness in Erie tokens of a determination not to lag behind in the race for commercial and manufacturing prosperity.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The State street cars will run to Lake street this morning.

A pigeon match has been arranged between J. P. Robertson and O. H. Bross, who are to find, trap, handle, and shoot at thirty birds each for a stake of $100. The sport will take place to-morrow afternoon, at Fifty-fifth street.

Wednesday evening a little boy 3 years old, named August Herner, accidently fell into a street ditch in front of his father's house, No. 58 Elston road, and was drowned. His parents found his lifeless body soon after. Yesterday morning an inquest was held, at which a verdict of accidental death was rendered, but the jury censured the city authorities for permitting such dangerous places to exist

Yesterday morning a team of horses were about to be attached to a street-car, at the intersection of State and Madison streets, where they broke away from the man having them in charge, and ran west on Madison street. At Clark street, they ran against a gas-post, on which was hung a letter-box. This was knocked down and broken to pieces, the contents being scattered about the street. The collision stopped the runaways, and they were quickly taken back to the car, and were soon performing their wonted duties.

A meeting of the Temperance Bureau, and others interested in the cause of temperance, was held last evening, at the Builders' Exchange, for the purpose of considering some nominations for city and county-officers next fall. Mr. E. Burnham presided. Among the gentlement present were Mr. Kelly, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, the Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Judge Gookins, and a gentleman who looked very like John Dillon. No action was taken at all, the evening having been spent entirely in discussion. The Bureau will meet again on Thursday next, at the same time and place.

Several violators of the Sunday liquor law were before Justice Banyon yesterday. Having had some unfortunate experience with jurors, they concluded to trust the matter of their guilt or innocence to the Justice himself. He was but a little less severe upon them. Peter Banderer, for three violations, was fined $45. Joseph Schuster, John Jinch, Adolph Worley, John Auer, Charles Sheikle, were all fined $20 a piece. They all paid their fines, and went off quite disheartened, for they had expected that the Justice, being their friend when in search of a drink, would also judge of their offenses in the same capacity.

The Newsboys' Home, at No. 44 LaSalle street, is getting along very well. The furniture is being put in, and early next week assistance will be asked for to make up the material donated into bedding. Notices as to the number of persons and the time when they will be required for this work will be read in the churches on Sunday. The piano rented for the Home is on exhibition at the store of Root & Lewis. A carpenter shop will also be added to the Home, and it is designed to afford an opportunity to those boys who desire to learn the use of the tools in plain work. The establishment will be thrown open at the close of next week. The net proceeds of the recent matinee for its benefit were $1,016.26.

We obtain from the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of July 10 the following particulars of a most fiendish crime committed at Bay View. In a boarding-house in that village a young girl has been employed for the past three months. Among the boarders of the house was a young man to whom this girl became engaged. Three other persons, also boarders, jealous of the attention shown her and of her affection for the young man, resolved to take revenge upon the couple. So, waylaying them, they bound and gagged the young man, and ravished the girl, and then fled, coming to Chicago, where it is to be hoped they will soon be apprehended.

A new lodge of Odd Fellows to be known as "Silver-Link Lodge No. 521" was instituted last evening by the Hon. John G. Rogers, assisted by the following officers of the Grand Lodge: D. L. Shovey, P. G. R.; John P. Foss, P. G. R.; Samuel Willard, P. G. R.; R. H. Jordan, P. D. G. M; G. B. Sherman, P. G.; G. B. Samuel, P. G. The ceremonies were according to the impressive rites of the order. The following officers of the new lodge were duly elected and installed: Max Steele, N. G.; L. H. Freiburger, V. G.; D. Aberle, R. S.; John Freeman, P. S.; Aaron Daube, Treasure. A commodious hall, in the building No. 554 South Halsted street, has been rented and handsomely furnished by the new lodge.

EVANSTON.

The Board of Trustees of this village met pursuant to adjournment last night. There were present, President Gilbert, Blanchard, Willard, and Gage. After unimportant preliminary business, the Board passed the following ordinances: For a sidewalk on the west and east sides of Judson avenue, from Dempster to Greenwood street; on the west side of Judson avenue, from Dempster to Davis street; north side of Grove street, from Wesley avenue to the eastern terminus of the street, and on the north side of Dempster street, from Judson street west to the middle of Block 37.

The Appropriation bill that has been absorbing the attention of the Board, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Board then adjourned until Saturday night, when the above appropriation question will be the special order.

Tea.

The designations by which the various sorts of tea are known in the market may be worth notice, as coming under the more immediate observation of dwellers at home. Congo is a corruption of Kungfu, signifying labor, and the Moning Congo advertised by tea-dealers is simply a sort of the same tea grown at Wuning, a district and city the name of which, being interpreted, means "Military Rest." Souchong signifies "little sprouts;" Pekoe, "white down;" Bohea is derived from the Wukee Hills on which it is produced; Oolung means "Black Dragon;" Hungmoey, "Red Plum;" Campoi, "Selected Firing;" Hyson, "Fair Spring;" Twankay takes its name from Tunkee, or "Beacon Brook;" what is called "Young Hyson" is in Chinese termed Yutseen, or "Before the rains;" Gunpowder the Chinese call Yuen Choo, or "Round Pearls." There are a number of other names given to tea, but these will be recognized as those most familiar to the European ear. What are termed "chop names" are the fancy designations given by Chinese dealers to their teas after having been made up into parcels of so many hundred chests each. The tea is grown in the first instance by small farmers, who carry the produce of their respective gardens to the nearest depot, where it is collected by brokers, and by them made up into chests for delivery to the dealers, who convey it for sale to the foreign mart. The dealers are very particular in the selection of high sounding and felicitous titles for their several parcels or crops, and very often a particular crop acquires such fame as to be eagerly sought after for each successive season.

Only Forty Years Ago.

A correspondent of the Providence *Press* gives some interesting information about factory life in Rhode Island 40 years ago. During summer the operatives were worked 14 hours a day, beginning at 4:30 in the morning, and working until 7:30 or 7:45 in the evening, with half an hour for breakfast and three quarters of an hour for dinner. In winter the hour for closing at night was 7:30, except on Saturdays, when they quit work at dark. This was continued for years, until a young girl employed in one of the factories died after a brief illness. Physicians decided that the cause of her death was overwork. The mill owners then held a meeting and resolved to shorten the time of labor to twelve and three-quarters hours in summer. Overseers received about $8 per week. They were cruel taskmasters, and beat and abused the operatives most brutally. One boy was lifted from the floor by the hair of his head by an overseer, and held until the hair came out by the roots. In a manufacturing village, near Providence, a rope was tied around the waist of a young girl, and she was hung from the window over a stream of water about 30 feet below. She died from fright. The situation of the factory operative has been much ameliorated within the past 40 years, but there is room for improvement.

PUBLIC HALLS.

Kingsbury's Musical Academy, and McCormick's Hall.

The Former to Seat 1,600 and the Latter 2,200 Persons.

Full Description of the New Buildings—The South Side Turner Hall.

The public halls of a large city are closely associated with its history. When the citizens desire to exercise that fundamental attribute of an American citizen, freedom of speech, they go to a hall and talk, or listen to others talking, which is the next best thing; when some one dies into whose grave they desire to cast an oratorical twig, they hire a hall and mourn together; they hire a hall when they hold a convention, political, religious, social or scientific, and it is to public halls they repair to be entertained or bored by literary and musical artists; they also attend balls or dances, or fairs, or lotteries in public halls, so that public halls are part of every-day life, and connected with current events. The public hall cannot be done without, we must talk, and have a convenient and comfortable place to talk in.

The old halls are no more. They disappeared one night in October, 1871, and have been sadly missed ever since. There was Farwell Hall with its memories of politics, music, and literature, Metropolitan, and Crosby's Music Hall, less noted, the scenes of innumerable entertainments of all kinds. The two latter will never rise again, and the future of the former is undecided. There has been no convenient place of meeting since the fire, the churches that served the purpose temporarily being too far west or too far south, away from the centre of the city, out of reach of a majority of the population. It will, therefore, be gratifying to the public to know that before another winter arrives, with its long evenings and with the lectures, concerts, fairs, balls, and conventions, there will be ample accommodations in two new and commodious halls, centrally situated and easy of access. One of these is

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL,

built on a portion of the Kingsbury estate on Clark street, near Randolph. It is 100 feet long, 80 feet wide, 56 feet high to the centre of the roof, and will seat 1,600 persons comfortably. More can be crowded in. A gallery runs around three sides. The front of this gallery will be 13 feet from the floor, the rear 19 feet. On the side the gallery is 19 feet wide, each side having five rows of seats; at the rear it is 28 feet wide, and has eight rows of seats. The stage measures 56 feet in width, 20 in depth and is so constructed that it can be extended 20 feet more when occasion requires. The height of the stage above the lowest panel of the floor is four and a half feet. The front of the stage is composed of black walnut and butternut disposed in panel-work and presenting a neat face.

On the sides of the hall are pilasters with sculptured capitals, and a large entablature extends all round. From this entablature springs a large cove with ornamental ribs and semi-circular niches extending to the central dome. This dome, 40 feet long and 23 feet wide, is covered with glass, stained, and filled with tracery exquisitely wrought. The area of glass in the dome is 800 square feet. The stage end of the arch is set with spandrels, filled with sculptured ornaments. The frescoing of the ceiling will be simple and plain, and all the moulding, architraves, and other architectural ornaments, when completed, will be real. There will be an assortment of heads and masks around the apartment, besides figures on brackets. Light enters by large windows looking out on Couch place and through the skylight or dome, and at night eight large ornamental reflectors in the ceiling, chandeliers under the galleries, and brackets around the walls will illuminate the scene. An earnest effort has been made by the architects to secure perfect ventilation, according to the Buttan patent, founded on the principle that if cold air is drawn from the lower part of the room the hot air will fall and take its place. To get the cold air out is the problem. That is what the architects believe they will be able to do. A steam heating apparatus will furnish all the caloric required. The acoustic properties are expected to be good, though the best architects often miscalculate in producing the desired effect. Much pains have been taken to make this hall acoustically perfect.

The means of ingress, but especially of egress, are believed to be adequate. The principal entrance is from Clark street. It is 17 feet wide, and there are fourteen steps from the entrance to the body of the hall. There are also four doors, each 5 feet wide, opening on Couch place. Another entrance from Randolph street is contemplated. Communication between the hall and the galleries is by ornamented stairways, two at the north end 6 feet wide, and two at the south end 3 feet wide.

The building is as solid and substantial as brick and mortar can make it. The masonry is heavy. The wall fronting Clark street is 24 inches thick and the party walls are four inches thicker than is customary, that is, the lower parts are 24 inches, and the upper 20 inches. The iron columns supporting the gallery do not rest on the floor, but on other columns which rest on the solid foundation. The architects take great pride in the roof, which weighs only 120 tons—less than any roof of the same dimensions in the city. Simplicity and strength are its strongest features.

The hall was built by the executors of the Kingsbury estate, in connection with two fine buildings adjoining it, one on Clark and one on Randolph street. The cost of the hall was $75,000, of the other buildings $125,000. The proprietor is Henry W. Kingsbury, a lad 10 years of age. Only first-class entertainments will be allowed to use the room, which is primarily intended for musical entertainments. When finished, which will be in about four weeks, it will be rented. Messrs. Carpenter & Sheldon have made an offer, which is being considered. Messrs. Burling & Adler are the architects.

M'CORMICK'S HALL,

at the corner of North Clark and Kinzie streets, is another candidate for public favor. The interior dimensions are 98 feet long, 96 feet wide, and 56 feet high to the centre of the dome. The gallery is on the two sides and at the rear. It is 22 feet wide, has 9 rows of seats, the height in front from the floor varies from 9 to 11 feet, and at the rear it is 22 feet. The seats are so arranged that a full view of the stage can be obtained from all parts of the house. A platform slightly elevated runs round the main floor, with room for two rows of seats, leaving ample space on the floor for dancing, whenever the hall is used for that purpose. The stage is 3½ feet high in front, has a pitch of 4 inches, and is 52 feet wide by 25 deep. It is arranged so that theatrical-scenery can be exhibited. There are footlights and other accessories. The ceiling projects 20 feet from the wall on the sides and the dome springs from the outer edge, except at the rear, where it meets the wall. This, it is believed, will have a beneficial acoustic effect by confining the sound and preventing its dissipation in an immensity of space. The ceiling of the dome will be gorgeously frescoed, and the ornamentation will be elaborate and costly. Nothing will be spared to make the hall one of the most elegant in the United States. At night it will be lighted by gasoliers, and by day the sun will be admitted through eleven windows 30 feet high and 6 feet wide. Steam will be the heating power, and ventilation is expected to be perfect. The best opera chairs have been ordered for the comfort of the 2,200 persons the hall will seat.

Behind the stage are nine ante-rooms which will be handsomely furnished. Two of these are 20 feet square, two are 20 by 15, four 15 feet square, and one 15 by 12. These apartments open on a court 20 feet square extending from top to bottom of the building, affording light and air to the offices below and the rooms above. The main entrance is on Clark street, and there are two others, one opening on the alley and one on Kinzie street. They are 8 feet wide each. There are about 40 steps from the sidewalk to the main floor of the hall. The galleries are reached by stairways at each of the four corners.

The exterior of the building has a massive appearance. The material is brick, trimmed with stone. The height from the sidewalk to the cornice is 65 feet, and to the centre of the roof 96 feet. The roof is a circular truss built on the Howe plan. The Mansard is fire proof, being constructed of hollow tile, cemented on both sides and covered with slate.

The first floor is divided into spacious stores, five fronting on Clark, 80 by 20 each, and one on Kinzie, 120 by 20. Underneath them are large basements, and above them eighteen offices, ranging in size from 20 by 18 to 15 by 12.

The corner store will probably be occupied by a bank. The stores will be let to only first-class tenants. Several applications have been made to rent the basements for lager-beer purposes, but they have all been declined.

The building is owned by the heirs of W. S. McCormick, and has been erected under the supervision of Mr. R. S. McCormick, who will be manager of the hall. He will offer inducements to first-class entertainments coming to the city. Theodore Thomas wrote to him, a few days ago, making inquiries about the hall. It is expected that a train will be run on the Northwestern Road from Ashland avenue to Wells street, to accommodate persons coming from the West Side. The hall is only four blocks from the South Side, and the Randolph street cars and the North Side cars and omnibuses pass by the door. Mr. McCormick announces his determination to make his hall as attractive as Farwell Hall was in its best days, and in that determination he has the best wishes of the public.

The building cost $150,000. Mr. Boyington was the architect, Mr. William Phenix the Superintendent. It will be ready for use by September.

SOUTH SIDE TURNER HALL.

The Turners living on the South Side are building a hall on Twenty-second street, between Wabash avenue and State streets. Besides a large room for public meetings, it will contain apartments devoted to gymnastics and social amusements.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Lady Radcliffe and Mr. Gosford in the Witness-Box.

London (June 26) Correspondence of the New York World.

The interest felt in the Tichborne trial, after languishing for some weeks, has suddenly revived, and yesterday, the forty-fourth day of the trial, it became intense and almost painful. During the two previous days the Court had been occupied with the testimony of Mr. Gosford, the man who knew Roger Tichborne most perfectly, his intimate counselor and confidential agent, his attorney to whom he gave the famous "sealed packet." Of two things one is certain—either Mr. Gosford is the most wicked of liars and perjurers, and a liar and perjurer against his own interest, or "the defendant" is that very thing. But of Mr. Gosford I shall speak again, for first let me speak of the scene to-day, when Lady Radcliffe, the "Kate Doughty" whom Roger Tichborne loved with the pure passion of innocent youth, and whom "the defendant" swore he had degraded, appeared in the witness-box, and, in a voice whose every tone carried irresistible conviction with it, told her simple and pathetic story. You will remember that on the former trial, "the defendant," then "the complainant," swore that, before leaving England in 1853, he had given to Mr. Gosford "a sealed packet," which contained the following words:

CHERITON, November, 1852.

If it be true that my cousin Kate Doughty should prove to be enceinte, you are to make all necessary arrangements for her going to Scotland, and you are to see that Upton is properly prepared for her until I return or she marries. You are to show great kindness to her, and let her have everything she requires. If she remains single until I come back I will marry her. In the event of my cousin's death you are to take charge of the estates on my behalf, to keep the Home Farm, and to repair the cottages at Prior's Dean.

R. C. TICHBORNE.

And it must be kept in mind that when pressed to say what this meant he swore that he had seduced his cousin in July or August, 1852, that the seduction took place one day when they had beeen walking alone together, and that the scene of the crime was a mill near the village. Now Mr. Gosford in his testimony gave the whole story of the "sealed packet," and his testimony was sufficient of itself to convict "the defendant." Here is the whole story as told by Gosford, and you will see in the first place that while the defendant says the paper was written in November, 1852, Gosford says it was written in December, 1851. But this is the least of the discrepancies. Mr. Gosford said:

Roger arrived in England from Waterford somewhere about the 15th of October, and asked me to meet him at Bath. He came down to Tichborne on Christmas Eve, 1851. I was staying in the house at that time with my wife. I renewed my conversations with him. I recollect them. In the first place they had reference to the extreme delight he had in finding Miss Doughty's feelings just the same as they were six months before. During the whole of that six months he had had the idea that one or other might have superseded him, and this discussion led to his leaving the paper with me. In a long conversation I had with him he contemplated the great difficulty with regard to Lady Doughty and his father, and it was then and there he wrote that paper that has been so much talked about. I think he was induced to do this by a recollection of what Sir Edward Doughty had done in a somewhat analogous position. Sir Edward had made a vow when his son was ill that if the child recovered he would build a church at Poole. The child did recover, and the church was built, and it stands there to this day. The conversation was in my office at Tichborne. He was quite at home there. We had been talking a long while over the fire about his cousin, and he was very depressed. I remember his jumping up, and he said, "That's what I'll do," and he went to the double desk. He wrote a paper, and threw it across to me, and said, "Read that." I read it. I tried to dissuade him from it, but he said, "No; I'll do it." He folded it in an envelope, and sealed it with his own seal, and signed it outside, "Memorandum—Private and confidential." He gave it to me to keep, and it lay in my desk for years afterwards. He never gave me any other document in his life.

Q.—Do you remember the terms of it? A.—Perfectly well. I afterwards destroyed it. It was marked, "Memorandum—Private and confidential," inside as well. It went on, "If I marry my cousin within two (or three, I am not quite sure which) years of this date, I promise to build a church at Tichborne to the Blessed Virgin." A little lower down he wrote, "I also intend to rebuild the house at Tichborne." That was an old idea of his.

By the Jury—His name was signed. He put it formally, "Signed, R. C. Tichborne." That was signed by himself, and the seal remained unbroken till I destroyed it.

And Mr. Gosford added that this was the only document that Roger Tichborne ever left with him; and in the most solemn manner he declared that not only was there not in this document any allusion to the seduction or pregnancy of Miss Doughty, but that he, who knew Roger Tichborne better than almost any other living person, was as certain that "the defendant" was not Roger Tichborne as he was of his own existence. It should be added that he supported this declaration with a perfectly overwhelming mass of proof, so that, in any other country than England, I think, the prosecution would have been content to rest their case on his evidence alone. And, indeed, the Judges and the jury, after they had heard Mr. Gosford, showed by many plain signs that their minds were made up, and that it would be a work of supererogation to examine another witness.

But here in England a lawyer thinks that he must examine all the witnesses marked on his brief, regardless of time and expense, and so Lady Radcliffe was called to swear that the "defendant," who had declared that she was once his mistress, was not the high-born and chivalrous Roger Tichborne whom she had loved in maiden purity. Lady Radcliffe is now 39 years old. She is still handsome. She is the wife of Sir Percival Radcliffe, of Caverswall Castle, and she is the only daughter of Sir Edward and Lady Doughty. She was thus the cousin of Roger Tichborne, and her father's objections to the intermarriage of cousins, on religious grounds, was the real cause of Roger's departure from England, and of all the subsequent calamities that followed that event. I should say here—what would have been better said before—that the defendant's knowledge of the fact that Roger Tichborne left a sealed packet with Gosford, seems to have been derived from an incautious statement made by Gosford soon after the defendant made his appearance in England.

Seldom has there been a more pathetic scene than that in the court yesterday, when this lady told the story of her first romance and her first love. She is now the happy wife of a noble gentleman and the mother of his children. He stood by her side while she related to the gray-haired Judges and the attentive jurymen the sad and simple story of her girlish affection and her maiden love; so that she might vindicate her fair fame from the stain that the man who pretends to be her cousin and to have been her lover had cast upon it, and I fancy that no one who heard her had the slightest doubt of her truthfulness. It is all up with the defendant, I should say; and, although it is impossible to predict what may yet happen in the course of this extraordinary trial, it seems equally impossible that he can escape conviction.

Prison-Life in Prussia.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives an account of the Zellengefangniss, or cell-prison, in the suburbs of Berlin, a gloomy, castellated structure, shut in by lofty walls, and having a square battlemented tower rising from the midst of it. It was built by command of Frederick William IV., who, during a visit to England, had been impressed by the Model Prison at Pentonville, on the plan of which the Berlin Penitentiary was erected. The *Gazette* thus describes it:

"The prison, which covers eleven acres of ground, has room for 500 convicts, and is invariably filled. Its inmates, who are all supposed to be of the Protestant faith,—Jews and Catholics being subjected to correction elsewhere,—are, without exception, under five-and-forty years of age (that being the period of life when, according to Prussian philosophy, reformation may be no longer hoped for), and sentenced to terms varying from one to twenty years. Recently, however, the new criminal code of the German Empire has limited solitary confinement to three years, unless a prisoner, with the view of securing his separation from other criminals, voluntarily elects to undergo it for a longer period. As in all penal establishments of the same class, the convicts are completely isolated from each other from the moment they enter until they quit the prison, having separate cells and separate boxes at school, bathing in separate bath-rooms, taking exercise in separate yards even, and wearing, moreover, caps with long peaks hiding nearly the whole of the face on all occasions when they leave their cells. Moreover, they are required to keep ten paces apart while proceeding from one portion of the prison to another.

"The following is the system pursued at the Zellengefangniss, as propounded by Director Wilke: From the moment that a convict enters the prison he is treated as though he were an honest man. He is never reminded of his crime, and as little as possible of the punishment he has to undergo. If well behaved, he is allowed to keep birds and cultivate flowers. He is permitted to hang the walls of his cell with the portraits of his friends, and other photographs and prints. He is encouraged to spend the little spare time at his disposal in drawing and reading, and above all in learning foreign languages. He is privileged, under certain restrictions, to supplement the scanty prison fare with such delicacies as butter, bacon, herrings, bread, milk, apples, etc. Even from the triangular slip of ground wherein he takes his daily constitutional, he gains glimpses through the open rails of green lawns planted with shrubs and flowers. He is, however, compelled to work, and to work hard; for it is a pet theory with Prussian prison officials that in becoming habituated to labor lies a criminal's only hope of reformation. The task set him is not merely penal, but remedial, one principal object being to awaken in him a disposition for work, that he may be able to support himself on regaining his liberty."

The correspondent gives a description of several cells which he visited, an example of which must suffice:

"The Inspector unlocked the door of cell 182, which offered a complete surprise. Covering the walls were numerous specimens of wood-carving, plaster bas-reliefs, drawings, photographs, and knicknacks of various kinds. The inmate of the cell—a short, thick-set, middle-aged man, who had been condemned to eight years' imprisonment for robbery, eighteen months of his sentence being unexpired—had been brought up as a turner in wood, and had taught himself wood-carving. He was just then engaged on the handle of an elaborate paper-knife. The Inspector asked him to show me a pair of panels of his own design which he had almost completed, whereupon he produced a couple of bas-reliefs, exhibiting not only remarkable skill, but something more. In one subject Cupid was represented forging his darts, and in the other sharpening them. Both, it seems, had been executed without models, and even without the aid of drawings or engravings. Excepting that the anatomy of the figures was slightly defective, scarcely a fault could be found with either composition. The pose, the arrangement, the classic form of the different objects, the suggestive accessories, and the ornamental framework were alike deserving of high praise. The subjects had been entirely carved after the regular day's work was over,—that is, between 7 and 10 o'clock at night,—special permission having been granted for the purpose at the convict's own request. Although the pair of panels would have brought fifty or sixty thalers, the prisoner had been content to dispose of them to the workmaster who employed him for four thalers.

"In other cells more wood-turners and carvers were at work, of whom one was undergoing a ten years' sentence for a street robbery, with violence. Their productions, however, though creditable enough in themselves,—more especially those of the garotter,—fell far short of the performances of the inmate of cell 182. They consisted of such things as caskets, portes-cigares, bootjacks, paper-weights, photograph frames, stick and umbrella handles, inkstands, paper-knives, pipe-rests, etc. One cell appeared to be set apart as a repository for articles of this kind, and its occupant sat at a high desk with his pen and ink and account-book before him, prepared to make sales or to take orders."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Money was easy at 3@4 per cent, closing at 3.

Sterling was quiet and firm, at 109⅛@109⅜ for sixty day, and 110⅛@110⅜ for sight.

Gold was strong at 115⅜@115⅞, closing at 115⅞. Loans, 2@4 per cent. Clearings, $42,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $222,000. Customs receipts, $430,000.

Governments were quiet and firm.

State bonds ruled quiet.

Stocks were quieter than on yesterday, and the changes less marked. The course of prices was irregular. The market opened weak and lower, but there was a general advance at and after the first call. Subsequently, under liberal offerings, prices weakened ½@2 per cent, but finally closed firm with a partial recovery from the lowest figures. The chief fluctuations were in Harlem, 129@127; St. Joseph, 40, 41½, 41; Western Union, 85⅜, 85⅞, 85⅜, 85⅞, 85⅜; Pacific Mail, 37⅜, 37⅞, 37⅜, 37⅞; Union Pacific, 28⅛, 28, 28⅛, 27⅞, 27⅞; New York Central, 103⅞, 104, 103⅞, 103⅞; Lake Shore, 96⅛, 95⅞, 96, 95⅞, or 91⅞ ex dividend; Rock Island, 110⅞, 110⅜, 111, 110⅞; Wabash, 70⅛, 69⅞, 70; St. Paul, 53⅞, 52⅞, 53⅞; C., C. & I. C., 29⅛, 28⅞; Northwestern, 68⅞, 68⅞, 69, 68⅞, 69⅛, 68⅞.

Specie shipments to-day were $1,000,000.

There were thirteen bids to-day for Government gold, aggregating $2,703,600, at from 115 to 115.72.

Government sold $1,000,000 gold at from 115.67 3-10 115.72.

Sterling, 109⅛.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119¼	Coupons '67	118¼
Coupons, '62	117¼	Coupons, '68	118⅛
Coupons, '64	117¼	10-40s	114⅞
Coupons, '65	117¼	Currency 6s	114⅜
Coupons, '65 (new)	117⅜	New 5s	115⅜

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	93	Virginias, old	43
Tennessees, old	80	North Carolinas, old	28
Tennessees, new	79½	North Carolinas, new	15
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	97	St Paul pfd	72
Western Union	85⅞	Wabash	69⅞
Quicksilver	37	Wabash pfd	80
Adams Express	94½	Fort Wayne	93⅞
Wells Fargo	75	Terre Haute	18
American Express	63	Terre Haute pfd	34
United States Ex	70	Chicago & Alton	109¼
Pacific Mail	37⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	110
New York Central	103⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	39⅞
Erie	61⅜	C., C. & C.	35⅞
Erie pfd	71	C., B. & Q.	102
Harlem	127	Lake Shore	91⅜
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	28⅞
Michigan Central	91	Illinois Central	109¼
Pittsburgh	87¼	Union Pacific stocks	27⅞
Northwestern	68⅞	Union Pacific bonds	82⅞
Northwestern pfd	80	Central Pacific bonds	100¼
Rock Island	110¼	Del., Lack. & Western	98⅞
N. J. Central	102⅞	B., H. & Erie	2⅞
St. Paul	52⅞		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 10—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d; spring 10s 9d@11s 6d; white, 11s 7d@11s 9d; club, 12s 2d@12s 4d. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d. Pork, 68s. Lard, 38s 3d.

LONDON, July 10—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92⅞@92⅞; account, 92⅞@92⅞; 5-20s of '65, 93⅛; do of '67, 93⅛; 10-40s, 90⅛; new 5s, 90⅜; Erie, 48⅛.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £38,000.

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount 1 per cent, and it is now 5 per cent.

FRANKFORT, July 10.—Five-twenties of 1862, 96¼.

PARIS, July 10.—Rentes 56f 4c. The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased 43,000,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 8⅜d; Orleans, 8⅝d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 8,000; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs inactive. Red winter wheat, 11s 10d. Flour, 27s@28s. Corn, 27s 3d@27s 6d.

Cheese, 60s. Cumberlands, 37s 6d. Short ribs, 39s 6d. Tallow, 40s 9d.

New York Live-Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 10.—BEEVES—To-day's receipts, 157 cars, or 2,530 head, making 4,250 since Monday, against 3,800 the same time last week. Demand fair, with Monday's prices fully sustained. Common to strictly prime native steers sold at 10@12½c; ordinary to choice Texans, 9@11½c. Sales include: 6 cars common Illinois steers, scant 6 cwt, at 10c; 8 cars fair to prime, 7½ cwt, 11½@12½c; 6 cars fair, 7 cwt, 11@11⅞c; 8 cars Illinois, 6½ cwt, 11@11½c; 8 cars, 6½ cwt, at 11½c; 5 cars, 7½ cwt, at 11½c; 9 cars, 6⅞ cwt, at 11½@12½c; 4 cars, 7½ cwt, at 11½c; 4 cars, 8½ cwt, at 11½@12½c; 1 car, 8¾ cwt, at 12½c; 7 cars Cherokee cattle, 5 cwt, at 10c; 3 cars Texans, 5½ cwt, at 9c; 3 cars, 6 cwt, at 9½c; and 7 cars choice, 7 cwt, at 11½c.

DRESSED BEEF—In demand, at 7½@9c for Texan, and 9@10½c for native.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,680, making 5,740 since Monday, against 5,780 the same time last week. The demand was good, and the market fairly active, at 7@11½c for poor to prime lambs, and 4½@6c for common to good sheep, showing an advance since Monday of about ⅛c. Sales include: 3 cars Ohio sheep, av 85 lbs, at 5c; 1 car, av 72 lbs, at 4½c; 2 cars Kentucky lambs, av 53 lbs, at 7c; 2 cars Jersey, av 50 lbs, at 11c; 1 car State, av 51 lbs, at 10c, and 1 car, av 60 lbs, at 11½c.

SWINE—To-day's receipts, 5,760, making 14,760 since Monday, against 13,750 for the same time last week. Market very quiet for live hogs, at 5½@5⅞c, with a car load of coarse Ohio, 208 lbs, at 5½c. Dressed were firmer, and closed at 6⅞@7½c.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 10.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 223; total for the week, 4,443. Market slow at yesterday's prices, and but little stock in the yards. About 550 was disposed of. Sales: 374 Illinois steers, 1,075@1,436 lbs, $5.25@6.30; 14 Illinois cows, 1,021 lbs, $4.25; 30 Missouri steers, 1,020@1,116 lbs, $4.87½@5.12½; 67 Kansas steers, 1,213 lbs, $5.87½; 32 Ohio steers, 1,182 @1,291 lbs, $5.60@5.80.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,400; total for the week, 11,400. Market moderately active at yesterday's prices. Sales: 1,786 Canada lambs, 58@65 lbs, at $7.12½@7.75; 266 Ohio sheep, 82@88 lbs, $4.12@5.00; 119 Canada sheep, 119@143 lbs, $4.50@5.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; total for week, 13,300. Market flat and most of the receipts shipped East in first hands, only about five or six loads of heavy hogs remaining in the yards. Prices were nominal at $4.65@4.75. Light hogs are what the market requires at this season.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Business was slow, but there was a better feeling in trade and more activity in woolens. Cotton goods remain steady in first hands, but the jobbers are selling some makes of brown cottons below the agents' rates. Colored cottons are steady but quiet. Prints rule dull, except shirting and Japanese stripes. Standard ginghams are in more demand. Canton flannels begin to move from first hands. Black doeskins are more active. Foreign goods are very dull, except lace shawls.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—CATTLE—Dull. Very best on sale, 6@7c; that generally rated first quality, 5¼@6c; medium or good fair quality, 4¼@5¼c. Receipts, 1,161; sales, 1,117.

HOGS—In moderate demand; fair supply, and ½c lower; corn fed, 6¼@7c; stillers, 6¼@6½c. Receipts, 7,138.

SHEEP—Dull; common to fair, 3½@4½c; fair to good, 4½@5c. Receipts, 3,353.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, July 10.—CATTLE—Receipts this week, 297 cars, against 374 cars the same time last week. The average offerings were better than last week. Business light and market dull, but still in advance—7½c obtained.

There was but few milch cows in market, and most of them sold at $35.00 to $65.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market active at $4.00@5.75 for sheep and $7.00@10.75 for lambs.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—Crude petroleum quiet; sales at $1.80. Refined quiet, at 17¼c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 10.—COTTON—Dull and irregular; middling upland, 20¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active, and higher; receipts, 4,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.10@5.50; common to good extra, $6.05@6.35; good to choice, $6.35@7.15; white wheat extra, $7.15@8.35; Ohio extras, $6.25@8.65. Rye flour steady at $4.25@5.20. Corn meal firmer; Western, $3.30@3.35. Wheat in moderate demand at unchanged prices; receipts, 153,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.42@1.43½; winter red Ohio, $1.55@1.58. Rye dull; Western, 79c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in light supply and moderate demand; receipts, 82,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 53@56c; sail do, 57@60c; kiln dried, 58@59c; heated, 50@52c; white Western, 55@68c. Oats a shade firmer and fairly active; receipts, 46,000 bu; new mixed Western, 44@44½c; white do, 48@52c; black do, 43@44c.

EGGS—Quiet.

HOPS—Dull.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7⅜@7½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 7½c; refined, 17¼@17½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 44c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled; new mess, $17.37½@17.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats unchanged. Lard unsettled; steam, for July, 9 1-16c; August, 9¼c; September, 9 5-16c.

BUTTER—Firm and in fair demand; Western, 15@27c.

CHEESE—Dull and heavy; fair to prime State factory, 11¼@12½c.

WHISKY—Active and firmer at 93c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; extra family, $5.50@5.75.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork higher; sales at $17.00. Bacon in fair demand and firmer; shoulders, 8¼@8½c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10¾c, all packed. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 7⅛@7¼c; clear rib, 9¼@9½c; clear, 9¾c, all loose. Sugar-cured hams higher at 14½@15½c. Lard steady and unchanged; prime steam, 8¼c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat steady; amber Michigan, $1.49¼@1.50, spot; $1.49¼, July; No. 1 red, $1.56; No. 2 do, $1.57; No. 1 amber Illinois, $1.65; No. 2 do, $1.61@1.62½. Corn steady; high mixed, 44c, spot; 44½c, August; 46c, September; low mixed, 43½c; no grade, 40c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 39c; No. 2, 35c.

FREIGHTS—Steady and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; oats, 700.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand at full prices; extra spring, $5.90@6.50. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.26¼; No. 2, $1.19½ spot; $1.19¼ July; $1.16¼ August. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 29½c. Corn firm; No. 2 37½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 62½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 75c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6c; Oswego, 10½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 125,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 103,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; superfines, $3.75@4.25; extras, $5.00@5.25. Wheat dull; red, $1.63@1.65; amber, $1.65@1.68; white, $1.70. Corn in good demand; yellow, 56@57c; mixed Western, 53@56c; heated, 35@45c. Oats—white, 45@48c; mixed, 40@42c. Barley unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 92½c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12¼c; refined, 17¼@18c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine Western, $4.50@5.25; extras, $6.00@7.50. Wheat unchanged. Corn active and firm; mixed Western, 58¼@58½c. Oats quiet and firm; mixed Western, 47@48c; white, 53@54c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $17.00. Bulk meats firm; none offering. Bacon firmer and higher; none offering. Lard dull at 8¼@8½c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at 93c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.85 bid; No. 1, $1.75; amber, $1.48@1.48½. Corn steady; 45c. Oats in good demand; State, 38c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull but firm; No. 1 red held at $1.55; No. 2, $1.51. Corn firm at 46@47c. Oats steady at 41c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.75@7.00. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter, $1.45. Corn firm at 50c. Rye steady at 70c. Oats firm at 35@45c.

PROVISIONS—Strong; mess pork generally held at $17.00. Lard nominally unchanged, with light offerings. Bulk meat strong; sales, shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib, 9@9¼c; clear, 9¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8¼c; sides, 10c.

WHISKY—Firm at 88c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 10.—COTTON—Irregular; low middling, 17¼@18c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Cornmeal active at $2.90. Corn fair at 54@55c. Oats firm at 40c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

BRAN—$12.00.

BACON—Shoulders, 8¼c; sides, 10¼c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, firm, and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 red fall, $1.50; new ranges from $1.00 to $1.50, according to condition. Corn firm; No. 2, 37c cash; 38½c August; 42@44c sacked. Oats firm and higher; No. 2, 29¼@29½c cash; 37@39c sacked. Barley nominal. Rye firm; No. 2, 62c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $16.50@16.62½. Bulk meats firm and higher; loose shoulders sold at 7¼c. Bacon strong and wanted; shoulders, 8¼c; clear rib, 10@10½c; clear, 10@10½c. Lard nominal.

HOGS—Firm at $3.90@4.30.

CATTLE—Steady; prime to choice, 4½@5½c.

WHISKY—Dull at 88c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn, mixed, 55@57c; white very scarce at 60c; others dull and unchanged.

FINANCIAL—Sterling, 26¾. Sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115⅜.

COTTON—Quiet. Sales, 200 bales at yesterday's quotations. Receipts, 579 bales; exports to Great Britain, 340 bales; stock, 45,932 bales. The first bale of new cotton received from Brownsville, Texas, classed strict good and good staple. It goes by express to New York.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat neglected. Corn dull; sales, 16,000 bu No. 2 at 46c; choice dry held at 47c. Oats quiet and firm; sales, 20,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at 38c.

FREIGHTS—Wheat, 10¼c; corn, 9¼c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 10.—PASSED UP—Props Scotia, Arizona, Colorado, Fountain City, City of Concord, Wetmore and barge, Leland; barks Jane Bell, Geo. Thurston, Montmorency, Peshtigo; schrs Gilbert Mollison, Garret Smith, H. P. Merry, Dunford, Berlin, Julia Willard, R. Blake, Garrett.

PASSED DOWN—Props Canada, Atlantic, Mineral Rock and barges, Pringle and barges; schrs Bay State, Libbie Nau, Evalina.

WIND—Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 10.—PASSED UP—Prop Tempest and barges, Estabrook and barges, N. Mills and barges, City of Port Huron and barges; bark J. P. Murch; schrs E. Cohen, Joseph Paige, Wilbor.

PASSED DOWN—Props Japan, Winona, Sun and barges, Bell Cross and barges; bark William Jones; schrs Aldebaran, Sweepstakes.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois River and Canal News.

CANAL OFFICE CHICAGO July 10—ARRIVED—Norway, Henry, 5,960 bu corn; North America, 6,000 bu corn.

CLEARED—North Star, 74,777 ft lumber, 13,150 lath, LaSalle, 1,550 ft lumber, Ottawa.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

People Turned Away Nightly. Success Unabated.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 11—Every night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

TONY PASTOR

AND HIS BRILLIANT STAR TROUPE.

LARGEST AND BEST EVER SEEN

Moral: Go early to get a seat.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY.

SUMMER RESORT.

OCONOMOWOC.

For delightful summer quarters with plenty of shaded grounds; for good fishing, and the best boating in America, go to Oconomowoc. I have recently completed my house, and am now ready for guests, families preferred. It is located on the immediate bank of Lac La Belle, and but five minutes' walk from the village, station, post office, etc. Address D. W. SMALL, Oconomowoc, Wis.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

How to Baffle Disease.

The man who puts a bullet through his head dies more speedily than he who is continually sending volleys of strong cathartic pills down his throat; but the drastic pellets are as fatal in the end as the leaden ball. It is only a question of time. Common sense should teach everybody that the idea of expelling disease by subverting the bodily vigor which is its natural antagonist, is supremely absurd. There should be no purgation without invigoration and regulation. These three processes should go on together, and they do so in all cases where Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are used as a remedy for disease or for general debility growing out of a torpid state of the digestive and secretive organs. In this great vegetable restorative are mingled three essential elements of cure; a purifying element, a tonic element, and an anti-bilious element. By these means dyspepsia, billious disorders, intermittent fevers, sick-headache, constipation, and nervous debility are readily cured and epidemic disease prevented.

ON THE BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, DINNER AND SUPPER TABLE,

LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce

IS INDISPENSABLE.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York, Agents for the United States.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

Warren Range — First Premium — Am. Ins. 1871

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.

JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.

For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago.

STEWART STOVES.

1873 Pattern.

FOR SALE BY FULLER WARREN & CO., 58 and 60 Lake-st., Chicago

Also a full assortment of Stoves.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., daily. Sundays excepted, 9 a. m. Saturday Excursion Boat for Milwaukee, etc., don't leave until 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Spring Lake, Fruitport, Manistee, etc., daily, Sundays excepted, 7 p. m.

For St. Joseph, Daily, Sundays excepted, 10 a. m. Saturdays, Boat don't leave until 11 p. m.

For Green Bay Ports, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m. Wednesday's Boat goes to Escanaba.

FOR BUFFALO,

And Intermediate Points.

Anchor Line steamer CHINA, Capt. Dickson, leaves dock foot of North LaSalle-st., Friday, July 11, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer ONEIDA, Capt. Drake, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Saturday, July 12, at 7 p. m.

Western Transportation Company's steamer FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. Gibson, leaves dock foot of North Dearborn-st., Tuesday, July 15, at 7 p. m.

For Berths and Passage Tickets, apply at 73 Canal-st., corner Madison.

A. A. SAMPLE, Passenger Agent.

FOR SALE.

Book & Job Printing Office, Bindery, and Blank Book Manufactory,

FOR SALE, complete, with steam power. Both the Printing Office and Bindery are first-class, and doing a large, profitable, steady, and permanent business. Will be sold together or separately, at a very low figure. Apply to H. S. HILL, Peoria, Ill. Refer to MARDER, LUSE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Blast furnace or mill cinders for sale in lots of one cubic yard and upwards. Apply at works of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Co., foot of Wabansia-av., North Branch, or 17 Metropolitan Block.

REMOVAL.

CONE & STRONG,

JEWELERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

176 State-st.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Real Estate.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, sealed proposals will be received until the 18th of July, 1873, at the hour of noon, at the office of the Clerk of said Board, in the old Court-House, for the sale of real estate containing in one body not less than one nor more than five acres adjoining each other, situated within the following described limits: Bounded on the north by Kinzie-st., South Branch of the Chicago River on the east, Twenty-second-st. on the south, and California-av. on the west. Said proposal, to state the price per acre for cash. The Committee reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Proposals to be addressed to Committee on Hospital, Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and indorsed "Proposals for Real Estate."

THOS. LONERGAN, JOHN HERTING, JOHN JONES, } Committee on Hospital.

HOTELS.

Barnum's Hotel,

Broadway, corner Twentieth-st., New York.

This Hotel is now finished and ready for guests. It is complete with all modern improvements and conveniences. Rooms en suite and single, Private Parlors, Bath Rooms, Otis Brothers' latest improved Elevator, and in close proximity to all the Places of Amusement and Dry Goods Palaces. Mr. A. S. BARNUM, for many years connected with the management of Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, takes an active department in the management of the house; and will be pleased to see his old friends and acquaintances. The other departments of the house are under the management of I. N. GREEN, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, late of New York, and FREEMAN and ROBT. C. BARNUM, of Barnum's Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. ON AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

BARNUM & GREEN.

CITY HOTEL,

Cor. Sixteenth and State-sts.

TERMS, $2 PER DAY.

Good rooms for families or single gentlemen, with board at reasonable prices.

LOTTERY.

Official Drawing of the Daily Combination:

CLASS NO. 169, FOR JULY 10, 1873.

57, 14, 21, 51, 14, 52, 27, 6, 3, 15, 12, 46, 70, 33.

CLASS NO. 170, FOR JULY 10, 1873.

65, 71, 23, 20, 60, 33, 18, 12, 42, 65, 48, 61.

Sealed plays checked on deposit. Prizes cashed and information given by the Sealed Depository, F. C. DAVIS, Manager, Rooms 6 and 7, 151 South Clark-st.; Branch Offices, 431 Sedgwick-st., 115 South Canal-st.

GENERAL NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS.

Hereafter all freight intended for South Haven, Douglas, Ganges, and Saugatuck, per Propeller Ira Chaffee, will be shipped per Barton & Lawler's dock, 22, 24, and 26 River-st.

R. R. GASTAIN, Captain of Ira Chaffee.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 10.

Business seemed duller than usual in the local money market to-day. The demand from grain-dealers, lumbermen, and merchants generally seems to have fallen off, and loanable funds are accumulating in the banks.

New York exchange was in demand at 25c per $1,000 premium.

PROSPECTS FOR CROPS AND PRICES.

Notwithstanding the recent storms, the prevailing opinion is that there has never been a more favorable season for a large yield of the principal grains in the West and Northwest. The storms have in fact done no damage to crops except in such limited neighborhoods as to have no considerable effect on the general yield. The present summer has thus far been just like that of 1869, when for a few months in the spring there was an impression that crops would be ruined. The harvest, however, showed the largest yield per acre of wheat ever known in the Northwest. The grain was of poor average quality, being soft, but it nearly all passed inspection as No. 2. The result was that from $1.30 per bushel on July 10, 1869, the price of wheat steadily declined to $1.24 in September, 87 cents per bushel in November, and 78 cents on the last day of the year. Much of it was sold at intermediate times as low as 75 cents, and even 72 cents, per bushel. Corn, however, was injured by the wet weather and the lack of sufficient heat to ripen it, and the average price of 70 cents bushel was sustained until the close of the year.

It is of course understood, however, that the price of wheat particularly is not governed entirely by the yield in the Northwest, but by the supply which England can draw from other sources. In this respect there is scarcely a wheat-growing country in the world that has not the prospect of an unusually large crop this year. It is now well understood that the California crop is one of the most important factors in the problem of future prices, because it is the most important *new* source of supply. For the year ending May 30, the exports of wheat from San Francisco to Europe were in round figures 10,000,000 centals, or over 16,000,000 bushels, an amount equal to 50 per cent of the total exports of wheat from the whole United States in either 1871 or 1872. The effect of this great increase in the supply from California is shown by the fact that, while the entire exports of wheat from the United States in the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1871, was 33,190,769 bushels, and for the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1872, was 28,507,405 bushels, the total export for the *eight months* ending Feb. 28, 1873, was 27,855,606 bushels.

But it takes nearly four months for the voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool, and it is, therefore, to be presumed that but little of the heavy shipments of the last four months from San Francisco have come upon the Liverpool market yet.

Last year's crop of wheat in California was unprecedented, but the latest accounts from there indicate that the crop now being harvested will be equal to, if not in excess of, last year. The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* of July 3 says:

From all sources of information, now within reach, this year's crop of wheat promises to be as heavy as that of the past twelve months, necessitating the services of a great amount of tonnage with the probability of high freight charges. Tonnage is in demand everywhere, and ship-owners will undoubtedly make the most of their opportunity. At this writing there is seemingly more disposition shown to sell wheat of the new crop, and thereby meet the views of shippers.

The Stockton *Independent*, of June 28, has the following editorial on the wheat crop:

A late trip through a portion of San Joaquin County convinces us that the total yield of wheat in the immediate neighborhood of Stockton will be nearly as great as it was last year. A person traveling from this city ten miles on either of the roads leading into the country, will see fine fields of grain, and especially to the north and east of Stockton. A farmer who resides on the Waterloo road informs us that a portion of his crop, already threshed, has yielded from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre. While this is, of course, more than an average, there are many fields which are estimated to yield from twelve to twenty bushels per acre, and the wheat on the summer-fallowed land is generally good. A farmer on the Mariposa road threshed a stack this week from which he only expected to get about five hundred bushels. It, however, yielded him over seven hundred bushels, or about thirty bushels per acre.

In view of the present prospects for an unusually large crop of wheat in the Northwest, it seems altogether probable that the exportable surplus out of the crops now maturing in the United States will be larger than ever before known.

As for the prices in Chicago market from week to week, they are as uncertain as the wind or the whims of the speculators. There is, however, one fact worthy of note, viz: that at least three of the most persistent speculators who have in the past few years caused the greatest and most unexpected fluctuations in the local markets are practically "busted," and those who are not, seem to languish for the lack of opponents worthy of their steel. So that prices here are likely to be more free to follow the general tendency of other markets than usual.

BOSTON BONDS IN LONDON.

The city of Boston has successfully negotiated a large portion of her loans of past years, as well as recent ones, in London. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. not long ago agreed to place the burnt district loan, £1,000,000, upon the London market for a term of twenty years, bearing 5 per cent per annum interest semi-annually in gold in London at "91 per cent, charging 1 per cent commission, ½ per cent brokerage where incurred, stamps and discount to be allowed when payment is made in advance." The Messrs. Baring have advised that the loan has been successfully placed at 91¼ per cent, and the amount which will be realized from it will depend upon the price of gold and exchange at the time of drawing bills on London for the same; the ¼ per cent over 91 being to cover the interest on the first coupon, which bears date of April 1, 1873. It is believed the bonds will realize something over 89 per cent in London.

On the 1st of October last the original £400,000 water loan of the City of Boston bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent became due and was renewed for a term of thirty years, bearing 5 per cent interest per annum, with the Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., of London, at 93¾ per cent, equal in currency at the time of negotiation to 106, the question of exchange not entering into the calculation.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

The comments made and the rumors started by the fact that the Michigan Central Railroad Company did not pay its annual dividend have elicited the following from President Joy:

The stockholders of this Company have been heretofore made aware of the large expenditures which have been, and are being, made upon the road, to enlarge its ability to meet the demands of business pressing upon it. These expenditures have been more than was estimated, because it has been found necessary to press them faster than was originally intended, and, also, because of the largely-increased cost of iron, steel and labor.

The capacity of the road, however, in all its departments, has been largely increased for business, though even as yet it is inadequate to the necessities.

The full statement of its affairs comprised in the annual reports, which is now in press, will soon be before every stockholder. It will show what has been done, and what remains to be done, and the necessities therefor, and also the financial condition of the company.

The net earnings of the past six months have been 8¼ per cent, and the reason why it has not been larger will also appear in the report, which will enable the stockholders to judge as to the future of the property of the company.

In the circumstances, however, and with the amount which it is evident must be yet expended upon the road, the Board have thought it the wisest and best policy for the stockholders not to divide the earnings made, but to allow them to be used to add to the value of the property.

It has become evident that it will require the full amount of the proceeds of the mortgage bonds, and some more, to complete the improvements necessary, and the Board believe that the best interests of the Company are promoted by using the present net earnings rather than raise money at large sacrifice, now or in the future, or attempt to carry a large floating debt.

They regret very much the necessity of passing a dividend, but believe they will be justified by the stockholders when they shall have read the annual report. Their confidence in the value of the property is unshaken, though so large an amount of money has been, and still is, required to make it adequate to present and future demands upon it.

By order of the Board. J. F. JOY, President.

SALT LAKE SILVER MINES.

The Chicago gentleman who has been spending some time at Salt Lake examining silver mines and buying ores, gives a glowing account of the increasing discoveries and the richness of the ores. There are now twenty or thirty mines that are paying largely. The value of the product of the Salt Lake mines for the year 1873, he thinks, cannot fall below $15,000,000, while many estimates place it as high as $20,000,000.

COAL ON THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

We have been shown a dispatch from the Chief Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad from Jay Cooke & Co., saying that an important discovery of coal has been made at a point about twenty-seven miles beyond the present terminus of the road.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, July 10:

CITY PROPERTY.

State st, 43 ft s of Seventeenth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 30; consideration, $11,000.

Noble st, near Superior st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated June 18; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 18, adjoining the above, dated Nov. 27, 1872; consideration, $1,800.

Undivided ¼ part of n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 35, 39, 14, e of Chicago River, dated July 7; consideration, $14,375.

Nicholls st, 234¼ ft n of Kinzie st, e f, 25x120 ft dated June 17; consideration, $450.

Blue Island av, s w corner of Catherine st, Lots 23 to 25, dated July 9; consideration, $5,250.

Lots 9 and 10, in Block 8, D. S. Lee's Addition, dated July 2; consideration, $2,600.

Fulton st, n w corner of St. John's place, s f, 90x118 ft, dated June 17; consideration, $13,500.

Larrabee st, n of and near Hobbie st, w f, 26 ft to alley, with buildings, dated May 7; consideration, $4,400.

Lot 87, in Block 33, Sheffield's Addition, dated Aug. 8, 1872; consideration, $475.

Undivided 2-9 of Blocks 5 to 8, in Wesge et al. Subdivision of s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 2, 39, 13, dated June 1; consideration, $14,000.

Part of Blocks 1, 2, and 4, in Eberhart et al. Block 16, of n e ¼ Sec. 12, 39, 13, dated June 5; consideration, $16,000.

Lots 40 and 41, in Block 1 of Pinney's s w ¼ n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 11, 39, 13, dated July 1; consideration, $1,300.

Nichols st, 269¼ ft n of Kinzie st, e f, 25x120 ft, dated June 7; consideration, $450.

Lot on private park, 235¼ ft w of Langley st, and n of and near Thirty-eighth st, w f, 19 43-100x55 ft, dated Nov. 27, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

Blue Island av, 91¼ ft s of Western av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 25, 1872; consideration, $1,800.

Walnut st, 179 ft w of Robey st, s f, 30x124 ft, dated July 8; consideration, $1,400.

Fulton st, 50 ft w of Wood st, s f, 50x123¼ ft, dated June 2; consideration, $4,750.

Wabash av, 150 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 64¼x169¼ ft, dated July 9; consideration, $9,675.

State st, 126 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 96x171 ft, dated May 26; consideration, $35,000. D. K. Carter to Brian Philpot.

May st, s w cor of Herron st, Lots 1 and 2, dated July 8; consideration, $3,700.

Lot 51, in Block 1 of s w ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated March 10; consideration, $1,000.

West Randolph st, n e cor of Peoria st, s f, 80x80 ft, dated July 1; consideration, $14,000.

Lot 33, in McCord & Henshaw's Lots 20 and 21, etc, in Ellis's East Addition, dated March 11; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 13, 14, and 15, in Block 46, School Section Addition, dated June 10; consideration, $28,875.

Lots 28 and 29 of Lot 2, in Block 29, Sec. 29, 39, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $1,600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 23 and 24, in Block 21, Ravenswood, dated July 10; consideration, $5,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 15, in Block 2, of s ¼ Lot 30, n w ¼ Sec 16, 38, 14, dated June 30; consideration, $450.

Lots 39 to 42, in Block 3, of s ¼ Lots 15 and 16, in Sec 16, 38, 14, dated May 8; consideration, $4,200.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ¼ of w ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 5, 39, 13, dated May 16; consideration, $28,000.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts 1873	Receipts 1872	Shipments 1873	Shipments 1872
Flour, brls	6,318	3,488	5,266	2,742
Wheat, bu	22,670	14,550	111,152	710
Corn, bu	112,000	262,910	206,406	315,092
Oats, bu	72,270	14,960	56,939	8,346
Rye, bu	717	1,477	1,190	17,519
Barley, bu	.....	1,624	456	1,700
Grass seed, lbs	26,140	7,000	300	.....
Flax seed, lbs	.....	5,680	.....	.....
Broom-corn, lbs	14,000	6,000	.....	7,000
Cured meats, lbs	50,370	29,680	606,460	144,360
Beef, brls	.....	.....	6	5
Pork, brls	.....	259	510	35
Lard, lbs	9,500	4,120	38,100	134,999
Tallow, lbs	16,490	17,470	40,000	.....
Butter, lbs	85,010	93,600	80,464	45,200
Live hogs, No	10,829	10,833	2,636	8,731
Cattle, No	3,336	2,225	2,873	1,487
Sheep, No	806	535	.....	.....
Hides, lbs	147,785	54,640	32,800	16,999
Highwines, brls	300	568	117	720
Wool, lbs	104,778	55,666	187,257	128,824
Potatoes, bu	949	686	302	.....
Lumber, m feet	2,365	3,252	3,048	1,546
Shingles, m	925	832	1,061	1,014
Lath, m	30	175	687	424
Salt, brls	3,000	.....	4,550	708

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 12,361 bu wheat; 1,694 bu corn; 3,657 bu oats; 503 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 138 cars wheat; 241 cars corn; 6,000 bu No. 2 do and 6,000 bu rejected do. by canal; 36 cars oats; 8,000 bu rejected do by canal; 2 cars rye. Total (417 cars), 185,000 bu.

The leading produce markets less active to-day. Though there was a moderate amount of trading in some departments, the prevailing sentiment was quietude without dullness, or lack of strength. The receipts of grain were again small, and were considerably exceeded by the shipments, which tended to cause firmness, in the absence of anything like an urgent demand.

In the dry goods market there was a moderate amount of trading, and prices were steady and uniform. Groceries were moving a little more freely, but, aside from refined sugars, which at the moment are firmer, there was no decided improvement in the tone of the market. There was a fair inquiry for fish, but, under more liberal supplies, the general market is working easier. Dried fruits met with only a moderate inquiry, and values were unchanged. Cheese was weak and a shade lower. Coal was without quotable change. The hay, hides, and leather markets were quiet as previously quoted. Oils ruled steady.

The yard trade in lumber was tolerably fair, prices ruling about the same as for several days past. The market for brick, lime, and other building materials was without new feature. The average trade exists, but prices for brick continue weak and irregular, while cements are tolerably steady. The firmness in the market for tin continues; other metals were steady at the quotations. Iron was unchanged. Wool, hops, and broomcorn were without new feature. The former meets with a moderate inquiry, and the receipts are fair; broomcorn remains firm, while hops are very quiet. Seeds met with a light order demand, prices for clover being strong, while those for other varieties were rather easy. Good chickens were salable to the retail trade, and owing to light offerings were a trifle higher. Other kinds of poultry were quiet. Eggs in prime order were firm at 13½@14c.

Highwines were again quiet, but strong at the advance noted yesterday, New York being quoted firmer. Sales were reported of 150 brls at 88½c per gallon, and the market closed with nominal buyers at that figure, holders asking 89c.

Lake freights were dull at yesterday's rates, at 6c for wheat, and 5½c for corn, by sail to Buffalo, the market closing weak, with free offerings, and no apparent disposition to take additional freight room. A total of 6 charters was reported, which (with 2 last evening) will carry out 55,000 bu wheat, and 160,000 bu corn. Through rates to New England points were unchanged, at 28c for corn via Buffalo, and 25c via Ogdensburg.

Provisions were quiet but strong, in sympathy with the tone of the markets in other cities. Mess pork was 20c per brl higher. The market is very nervous. It advanced 15c yesterday afternoon, and weakened back. To-day both sides seemed afraid to operate, except that there was more disposition to part with cash pork to fill two or three shipping orders which have been on the floor for several days past. It is believed by some that our market is now practically controlled by Cincinnati, and that operators there are engineering for a further rise for the sake of its reflex influence in advancing the price of the 35,000,000 lbs of meat now held there. Hence our local operators are in a quandary, especially as they have perhaps reason to fear that the above quoted story is but a pretext for unloading pork at a profit. Lard was very quiet, but 5c per 100 lbs higher, with very little offered. Meats were inactive and firm at previous quotations, some shoulder lots being held ⅛c higher. Sweet pickled hams have been in better request for a few days past, and bacon meats are generally stronger. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $15.80@15.85; do seller August, $15.90@15.95; do seller September, $15.00@16.00; do seller December, $13.00@13.50; lard, cash or seller July, $8.15@8.20; do seller August, $8.30@8.35; summer do, 7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 10@12½c. Dry salted meats quotable at 7@7½c for shoulders; 8½@9c for short ribs; and 9c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 7½@7½c. English meats, 9½@9½c for short ribs; 9½c for short clear. Bacon is quoted at 8c for shoulders; 9⅝c for clear ribs; 10c for short clear; and 13½@15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00. City tallow, 7¼@7½c; grease quotable at 5@6½c. Sales were reported of 350 brls mess pork at $15.82½; 100 brls do at $15.80; 500 brls old do at $15.00; 50 tcs lard at $8.25; 100 tcs do at $8.15; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (15 lbs) at 12½c; 100 tcs do (20 lbs) at 10c.

Flour was steady; in very light demand from ordinary buyers, but there were several direct orders on the floor for well-known brands of spring extras, which swelled the aggregate of sales to about the same point as yesterday. A few superfines were inquired for by shippers, but few were offered. Bran was scarce, and again 50c per ton higher in consequence. The following sales were reported: 100 brls winter extras at $6.90; 300 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $5.90; 100 brls do at $5.50; 1,700 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfines at $3.25; 100 brls do on private terms. Total, 2,500 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $9.00, on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75	@ 9.00
Red winter extras	5.75	@ 7.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00	@ 6.50
Low to medium	4.50	@ 6.00
Minnesotas (patent)	8.00	@10.50
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.50
Spring superfines	2.50	@ 4.50
Rye flour	3.75	@ 4.10
Bran	9.00	@ 9.50

Wheat was very quiet, and very steady till nearly 1 o'clock, there being less doing than on any one day for several weeks past, while the general range of prices was small at the inside quotations of yesterday. The quietness was most noticable in options, the demand for cash wheat being about equal to the volume of offerings, and most of it seemed to be wanted for shipment. The influences at work on the market were quite conflicting, and so evenly balanced that they can scarcely be presented without falling back on the lucid style of the *Mark Lane Express*, to-wit: Liverpool was dull, with a downward tendency, *but* New York was firm; our receipts were small, *but* operators seemed satisfied that the winter wheat crop has not been badly injured by the recent storms, and that the spring wheat promises a magnificent yield; there was not much demand, *but* sellers were few; the weather was cool, *but* clear, etc.—the only difference between the style of the *Express* and that of a goat being that the *but* is in the middle of every movement and not at one end). The first-named conflicting facts made speculative operators wary, the bears being restrained from short selling for this month by the fear that the receipts will be too small to permit deliveries without a squeeze, while there was scarcely any demand for any other option. Seller the month opened at $1.15⅜, advanced to $1.15⅝, declined to $1.15⅜, ruled steady till near 1 o'clock, then dropped to $1.14½, and closed at $1.14⅝. Seller August sold at $1.12⅝@1.13⅜, closing at $1.12⅝; seller September sold at $1.10; and seller the year at $1.07@1.08. Cash No. 2 spring, not hard, averaged little better than seller the month, but closed at $1.11½. No. 1 spring was dull at $1.23; No. 3 do closed at $1.05½; and rejected do at 88@88½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring (hard) at $1.24; 2,400 bu do at $1.23; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring (Minnesota) at $1.17½; 26,000 bu do (N. W.) at $1.17; 22,400 bu do at $1.16½; 5,600 bu do (hard) at $1.16; 800 bu do at $1.15⅞; 25,800 bu do at $1.15⅝; 18,400 bu do at $1.15½; 47,800 bu do at $1.15⅛; 5,600 bu at $1.15¼; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.05½; 8,800 bu do at $1.05½; 800 bu rejected spring at 89c; 1,600 bu do at 88½c; 4,400 bu do at 88½c; 800 bu do at 88c. Total, 175,400 bu.

Corn was much less active, and rather weak, at a shade below the average of yesterday, though receipts were light, and New York was quoted firm. The principal factor in this result was a partial reaction from the excitement of yesterday. There was a fair demand for cash corn, for shipment, and this, with the gradual narrowing down of the interval before August deliveries, caused the premium on options to shrink still further. The difference between July and August was not more than 1½c at one time, and the increased stringency for cash lots prevented shippers from operating so freely as they otherwise would have done. Our stock is now decreasing, but far less rapidly than is desirable. With light receipts, and holders willing to let go, the bins might, and should, be cleared out this month, after which we might expect to have no trouble about the condition of the subsequent receipts. Seller August opened at 39⅜c, declined to 39½c, advanced to 39⅞c, and fell to 38⅝c at the close. Seller the month or regular No. 2 sold at 37½@38c, and seller September at 40@40⅝c, both closing at the inside. New receipts closed at 38c, and rejected closed relatively strong at 35c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 2 at 38⅜c; 18,800 bu do at 38½c; 19,800 bu do at 38c; 5,000 bu do at 37⅞c; 50,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 37⅝c; 86,400 bu do at 37½c; 16,600 bu do at 37½c; 6,000 bu do afloat at 38⅝c; 1,200 bu rejected at 35½c; 20,000 bu do at 35c; 1,200 bu no grade at 32½c; 3,200 bu do at 32c; 1,200 bu do at 31½c; 1,600 bu do at 29c. Total, 247,000 bu.

Oats were moderately active, and averaged ⅛@¼c higher, under a free demand early, both for cash lots and options; but the market weakened later under liberal offerings, and closed dull at the inside prices of the session, which were about the same as at the close yesterday. Seller the month or regular sold at 29½@29½c, and strictly fresh receipts at 29½c. Seller August sold at 29@29½c; seller September at 28½@28⅝c, and seller the year at 27½c. Cash sales were reported of 50,200 bu No. 2 at 29½c; 5,000 bu do at 29⅝c; 27,400 bu do at 29½c; 7,200 bu rejected at 26½c; 2,400 bu do at 26½c; 2,400 bu do at 26c. Total, 94,600 bu.

Rye was steady and quiet at the recent decline, with little offered, and not much wanted except in "apothecary doses." The receipts are light. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 60c; 800 bu by sample at 58c on track.

Barley was quiet and firm at the advance noted two or three days ago, the stocks in store being small, while receipts have been literally nothing for several days past. We quote No. 2 at 58@60c, No. 3 at 40@43c, and rejected at 25@30c—the inside at the Rock Island Elevator, and the outside at the other houses. Sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 at 60c, and 400 bu by sample at 58c.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says:

As we anticipated at the commencement of the present navigation season, freight-rates by water are ruling lower than last year's. The average on wheat by lake for the month of June is nearly 2 cents lower than for June, 1872, and the average by canal is over 1¼ cents lower than that for the same month last year. The following exhibit shows the average freight-rate on wheat and corn by lake from Chicago to Buffalo, and by canal from Buffalo to New York during the month of June in the years named:

Year.	Lake Wheat. Cents.	Lake Corn. Cents.	Canal Wheat. Cents.	Canal Corn. Cents.
1863	10.0	9.0	14.3	12.3
1864	13.4	12.5	18.1	16.2
1865	6.6	6.0	13.6	11.6
1866	15.5	13.6	16.6	14.3
1867	5.5	3.7	13.2	11.2
1868	5.3	4.2	13.5	11.9
1869	6.6	6.5	13.7	11.7
1870	6.2	5.5	10.8	9.6
1871	5.7	5.3	10.1	9.1
1872	8.8	7.8	12.1	11.0
1873	6.5	5.8	10.6	9.6

Although the rate by lake this last June was lower than that of a year ago it was not as low as the average for June in any preceding year since 1866, excepting that of 1869, when the average was only one mill higher than that of last June. From this it will be seen that the freight rates for 1873 are not exceptionally low, notwithstanding the fact that a large number of vessels have been added to the lake fleet since last fall.

CROP PROSPECTS.

The New York *Tribune* says:

The general estimate is, that hay (in the Eastern States) will not be more than a third of a crop, but this estimate is considered by some too low, as the quality is superior, while those meadows on low grounds will cut heavy swaths; so that, if computed by values, the crop may probably be fairly estimated at two-thirds. It is true that the price of hay has advanced in many places from 75 to 100 per cent, but it is not likely that this will be maintained, for an immense amount of corn fodder can and will yet be grown.

Taking the whole of the South together, it is readily seen that their corn crop is likely to be large, not in spite of, but on account of, the continued rains, for on the thin soil of their uplands moisture is the chief needed element. Cotton is certainly suffering both from excess of moisture and from the rapid growth of grass.

The corn crop of Illinois is usually so overwhelming that upon its condition an estimate of the aggregate crop of the country is to be based. It is very well known that it was planted late, and that cold weather and protracted rains prevented its growth. Next came several weeks of dry, hot weather, when the ground baked hard, and the plant suffered immensely. However, cultivators ran early and late, and wherever the crust was broken the air was admitted, and the roots worked rapidly into the fertile, mellow soil. A few days ago heavy showers fell over a good part of the State, and the streams ran full. Still, in no event can there be more than half a crop of corn in Illinois, because not sufficient ground was planted, and if there had been, it was planted so late that force enough could not be applied during the limited time left to work it. Corn growing in this State has been reduced to such a system that an average yield is impossible without time. Now, Iowa, North Missouri, Nebraska, and Kansas are likely to have more than an average crop of corn; Ohio and parts of Indiana may have nearly an average. We may say, therefore, that we shall have three-fourths of a corn crop. But about one-fourth of last year's crop in Iowa and Illinois remains on hand; so that, if prices advance, we shall go into the year 1874 with a full crop. On this crop a heavy demand will be made by the States and parts of States which have been named as suffering with the drouth, and it is tolerably safe to predict that corn will bring next season 50 cents a bushel at most Western stations. Eastern farmers will be taxed pretty heavily, but they can draw on their resources. Hence, a good deal of money will be put in circulation, and these Western farmers who have corn will do well. It costs them about 25 cents to grow a bushel of corn and put it in the cars; and if it brings 50 cents a bushel instead of 30 cents, as was the case with the last crop, the difference will be largely in favor of the West. At first, Eastern commercial centres will be likely to feel great stringency, but so soon as the crop with its margin of, say, 20 cents a bushel, begins to move, trade generally will revive, and what may be called a sort of panic, and which would be a real one, if we were not so rich and strong, will probably be escaped.

There is no doubt but that the wheat crop will be an average one, though there will be a deficiency of white winter wheat; but it will be more than counterbalanced by the large breadth of spring wheat. Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota will have an extra yield, and they are heavy producers; Kansas, which was sadly deficient last year, will have a fair surplus.

NATIONAL CROP REPORTS.

The Directors of the Board of Trade yesterday gave a warm endorsement to the proposition of Mr. C. W. Greene, of Jackson, Tenn., which we noticed two or three days ago. Mr. G. is arranging to establish "a weekly publication in which shall be faithfully and accurately reported the condition of the growing crops of the leading agricultural productions of this country, and in which the returns of harvested crops shall be compiled from reliable data, secured from each county prominent in the several productions, and in which shall also be published other valuable information on the same general subject."

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active, and closed ⅝c lower than on 'Change. No. 2 spring sold at $1.14⅜@1.14¼ seller the month, and $1.12⅝@1.12⅜ seller August, both options closing at the inside; and at $1.08½@1.09¼ seller September, closing at $1.08½; also at $1.06½ seller the year. Corn was active, and declined ⅛c, closing at 37c cash, and 38½@38¼c seller August, and 39½@39⅜c seller September. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged. A vessel was taken for wheat to Buffalo at 6c; capacity, 19,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 10.

ALCOHOL—Was in demand and steady at the advance noted yesterday. Quotable at $1.77@1.82.

BROOM-CORN—The demand was moderate, but the market is quite firm, especially for the better grades, as the supply of these qualities is small. Annexed are the prices current: No. 1 hurl, 8½@10c; No. 1 stock braid, 6½@7½c; No. 2 do, 5½@6½c; No. 3 do, 4½@5c; inside green, 5@6c; do red tip, 3½@4c; do pale and red, 3@4c.

BEANS—Were quiet and nominally unchanged, as follows: Navies, $2.50@2.60; prime medium, $2.35@2.40; common to fair beans, $1.25@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market for common brick is still in an unsettled state. Sales are made all the way from $6.00@7.00 per m, and inferior qualities at lower figures. Other materials were in moderate demand at unchanged prices. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Portland cement, $7.50@8.00 per brl; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.00@7.00; sewer brick, $8.00@9.50; Milwaukee pressed, $29.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Racine pressed, $25.00, del.; do common, $14.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@21.00; do common, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, per brl. $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—A firm feeling again prevailed in this market. The demand was good, both on local and shipping account, and full prices were being realized. We repeat our list as follows: Strictly yellow, 19@21c; medium to good, 16@17c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—Prices of goods in this line were unchanged. Grain bags are moving freely, and are firmly held. Other descriptions are quiet and steady. Following are the quotations: Stark, 36½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 34c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag, 31½c; OtterCreek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 19@21c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@67c.

CHEESE—The leading features of this market were the same as noted on the preceding days of the week. The Eastern market continues weak and declining, and prices here are unsettled in consequence. Only a light demand exists, and there are free sellers at the following quotations: New York factory, 10@11c; Ohio factory, 9@10c; Western factory, 9@10c.

COAL—There was rather more inquiry for hard coals, and the market was firm at the quotations. Soft descriptions remain easy. We quote: Lehigh, $10.00; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburg, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Indiana Cannel, $9.50; Indiana Block, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—Flour barrels met with the usual demand. Packers' goods and other descriptions were quiet. Prices range as follows: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.60@1.70; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 48@57c; pork staves, rough, $17.00@20.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $20.00@25.00; do bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $24.00@28.00; do bucked, $30.00@33.00; flour staves, $8.50@10.00; circle flour heading, 7@8c per set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 per m.

EGGS—The offerings were not large and under a good local demand. The market ruled firm, choice lots brought 13½@14c. A good many eggs in poor condition were sold at 12@13c.

FEATHERS—Remain quiet. We continue to quote: Prime to choice live geese feathers at 70@72c; common to fair geese feathers, 25@60c; chicken, 6@7c.

FISH—There was a fair amount of trading in this department, and the quoted prices were pretty generally adhered to. The general market seems to be working a little easier, however, and in saltwater fish the tendency is downward. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½ brl, $11.50@11.75; No. 1 bay, $9.50@9.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½ brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.95@2.00; summer-cured codfish, per 100 lbs, $6.50@6.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $9.00@9.50; do, ½ brl, $4.75@5.00; Labrador herring, round, brl, $8.00@8.50; do ½ brl, $4.25@4.50; box herring No. 1, 28@30c; box herring, scaled, 33@35c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brls, $9.00@9.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business continues quiet, with no material variation in prices. Following are the quotations: FOREIGN—Dates, 8½@9½c; figs, drums, 11@14c; figs, box, 14½@16c; Turkish prunes, 12@13½c; raisins, $2.25@2.30; Zante currants, 6½@7c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 16@20c; Michigan do, 6@6½c; Western do, 4½@5½c; Southern do, 3½@5c; peaches, pared, 18@20c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; do, mixed, 4½@5c; blackberries, 8½@8¾c; raspberries, 40@41c; pitted cherries, 20@22c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@23c; Naples walnuts, 24@25c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 6@6½c.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade was rather more active than on the opening days of the week, but if we except refined sugars there was no particular urgency in the demand for any article in the list, and quotations were only fairly sustained. Sugars seem to be looking up a little, the continued activity in the demand imparting a confident feeling. We make no change in our quotations:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 32½@33½c; O. G. Java, 28@28½c; Java, No. 2, 26@26½c; fancy Rio, 24½@24½c; choice do, 23½@24c; prime Rio, 23½@23½c; good do, 23@23½c; common do, 22½@22½c; roasting do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23½@24½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24½c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 23½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19½@20c; stearine, full weight, 14½@15c; do, short weight, 13½@14½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10½@10½c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10½@10½c; C No. 2, 10@10½c; yellow C, 9½@10c; choice brown, 9½@10c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@10c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9½c; do prime, 9½@9½c; do, fair, 8½@9c; common, 7½@7½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@73c; good sugar house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 80@83c; do prime, 73@78c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 55@65c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 9@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 37@38c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8½@8½c; German mottled, 6½@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 5@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were abundant; choice offerings were in request and steady, but inferior stock was slow of sale. Berries were plenty and easier. A few strawberries from Racine were offered at 15@20c. Peaches and plums from the South sold at 75c@$1.00 per box for the former and the latter at $4.00 per case. Lemons were easier: Lemons, $14.00@16.00 per box. Oranges, $12.00@18.00 per box. New apples, 25@65c per box. Strawberries, 15@25c. Raspberries, 10@15c; red do, 20@25c; Gooseberries, 10@12½c, $2.50@3.00 per bu. Blackberries, 15@20c. Cherries at $2.00@3.00 per bu. Whortleberries, $2.50@3.50 per bu. Currants, $2.00@2.50 per bu. Pears, $2.00@2.50 per box.

HOPS—The trading is restricted to small orders from interior brewers, who are buying from hand to mouth only. Western are quotable at 25@45c. The London *Brewer's Guardian* reports the following on crop prospects: "The condition of the English plantations is not satisfactory. In all districts aphides are found to be leaving more or less deposit, and in some instances to an injurious extent. The Farnham, Hampshire, and Worcester districts appear to be cleanest. In the eastern part of Sussex, in the Weald of Kent, in Mid and East Kent, on the low-lying lands, there is much irregularity and weakness in the growth of the bine, and it is also in those parts that the tendency of the hop-plant to pass into blight is most observed."

HAY—The hay market was without important change. We quote wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $13.50@14.50; timothy, loose pressed, $12.00@13.50; prairie pressed, $9.00@10.50. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue quiet at former quotations. We repeat our list: Green city butchers', 7c; green cured, light, 10½@11c; do heavy, 9½@10c; part cured, 9½@10c; green calf, 15@15½c; veal kip, 12½c; dry calf, 24c; dry kip, 21c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry flint, 18@19c; long-haired kip, 10½@11c; deacon skins, 45@55c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand continues moderate and prices easy, particularly for common stock. We quote:

Iron	4	@ 4 3-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5 5-10	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6½	@ 7	rates
Norway iron	9	@ 9½c	₩ lb
Norway nail rods	[illegible]	[illegible]	₩ lb
[illegible] plow steel	[illegible]	[illegible]	₩ lb
English cast plow steel	13	@12½c	₩ lb
American tool steel	17½	@18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20c	₩ lb
English tool steel	21½	@23c	rates
English spring steel	11	@12½	rates

LEATHER—The leather trade is generally improving, and prices of domestic stock are unqualifiedly firm. Imported leather is still weak, in sympathy with gold. Prices range as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@ 41
Country harness	36@ 38
Line, city, ₩ lb	41@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@ 30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, standard	30@ 35
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.45
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Merchants report a satisfactory business for the summer season. There was no alteration in prices; they are tolerably steady and quite strong for tin. We repeat:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.50; do, 12x12, $15.00; do 14x20, $15.50; do, roofing, IC, $14.00; do, 20x28, $28.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 43c; small, 43c; bar, 44c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; half casks, 11¼@11½c; less quantity, 11½c; slabs, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6½c rates; Russia iron, 22c; do No. 1 stained, 21c rates.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 15@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 20 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 40c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—3 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; by car load, 7¼c.

NAILS—The supply is small, which causes a firm feeling among the local dealers. Following are the rates current: 10@60d, per keg, $4.75 rates; 8d do, $5.00; 6d do, $5.25; 4d do, $5.62½; 3d do, $6.25; 3d do fine, $7.75; 2d do, $8.00; clinch, $7.12½.

NAVAL STORES—A fair steady trade exists, former prices being sustained as follows: Manila rope ₩ lb, 18@19c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 16@17c; hemp sash cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@5.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@6.700; tar, brl, $5.00@6.00.

OILS—No new features were noted in connection with this market. In lard, carbon, and machine oils a fair amount of trading was done, but, aside from this, there was only a limited movement. Quotations remain unchanged, most articles in the list being steady. Carbon, 18c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 97c; do boiled, $1.02; whale, 85c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 70c; straits, 75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 53@54c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 19@20c; naphtha, common, 16@17c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain dull as previously quoted. Below are the prices current:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11.00@11.50
Fancy brands	9.00@10.50

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	11.50
Palace car colors, in cans	9.50@10.50@12.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50@ 3.75
English Ven. red	4.00
English orange mineral	15.50@16.00
Pittsburgh orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
English vermilion, per lb	1.40@ 1.45
Scarlet vermilion	23.00
Paris white	3.50@ 4.00
Whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½@3½c		
In bladders	3½@4 c		
Same time last week	7,310	21,677	1,504
Week before last	9,202	28,651	965

PIG IRON—Nothing new was reported in connection with this market. Orders were few and were being filled at a concession from the quoted prices: Scotch (according to brand), $58.00@64.00; Tuscarawas, $58.00; Massilon, $58.00; Lake Superior—No. 1, $58.00; do No. 2, $56.00; Chicago stoke-coal, $56.00; Missouri, stone-coal, $56.00.

POULTRY—Chickens in good condition were in request, and, owing to scarcity, brought higher prices. Turkeys were sold at 10@11c per lb. Sales embrace 4 coops old chickens at $4.75; 11 coops do at $4.50; 12 coops springs at $3.75@4.00; 14 coops at $3.00@3.50; 5 coops small at $2.50; 2 coops turkeys at 11c.

POTATOES—Were active and firm. The offerings of choice new potatoes were rather light, and prices advanced, sales being made $5.00@6.00 per brl, the latter price for those in large barrels. Old continue scarce, and are quotable at 90c@$1.00.

SEEDS—The amount of trading was light, and chiefly in response to small orders. Timothy was nominal at $3.00@4.00. Clover scarce and firm at $5.00@5.50, and $6.00 for mammoth; Hungarian about 70c for good; millet at 50@55c; buckwheat was nominal at $1.00@1.15. Sales include 16 bags fair clover at $5.25.

SALT—The market continues fairly active and firm. We repeat quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.10@4.25; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00@5.25; Turk's Island, $2.00.

TEAS—We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 45@55c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 70@95c; common imperial, 60@65c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70c@$1.00; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Was steady at the annexed range of prices:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@70c; medium; 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@36c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Remains firm. There is a good demand at the following quotations: Beech, $8.00; maple, $9.00; hickory, $10.00; slabs, $6.00, delivered.

VEGETABLES—The offerings of cabbage and cucumbers were liberal and prices were weak. Southern cabbage was dull, as the market is supplied with fresh stock by the neighboring gardeners every morning. Tomatoes sold readily. We repeat: String beans, $1.50@2.00; cucumbers, 15@25c per doz; onions, per brl, $3.50@4.00; cabbage, 50@$1.00 per doz; turnips, 30@50c per doz; beets, $3.00@4.00 per brl; tomatoes, 60@75c per box; corn, 10c per doz.

WOOL—There were no new developments in this market. Wool is coming forward in moderate quantities, and sales are being made at the annexed range of prices:

Tub, washed, extra and medium	45@48c
Tub, washed, common to fair	40@43c
Common dingy	38@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	38@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Coarse, washed	35@37c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	25@28c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	25@27c
Super, pulled	35@38c
Extra, pulled	38@38c

Burry wool 10@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 10.

The receipts of live-stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,307	6,043	68
Tuesday	3,985	7,104	781
Wednesday	2,386	10,529	806
Thursday	3,700	11,000	608
Total	12,378	34,676	2,263

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,390	6,989	....
Tuesday	1,999	6,165	....
Wednesday	2,873	7,636	....
Total	6,262	20,790	....

CATTLE—Business was dull to-day, and prices were weak and variable. There was a fair average attendance of buyers, but no class of operators took hold with any show of interest, and it was a dragging trade throughout. The offerings were not as good as on previous days of the week. Among the fresh receipts were a number of fine droves, but common and medium grades comprised the great bulk even of the fresh arrivals, while the stale cattle were almost wholly of inferior quality; hence we find the average of prices to be considerably below that of yesterday or Tuesday, most of the transfers being at prices ranging downward from $5.50. The extreme range was $2.50@6.12½ for inferior to extra.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to 1,350 lbs	5.70@5.85
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@5.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.80@5.15
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	3.50@4.75
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.25@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	good steers	1,323	$5.60
48	choice steers	1,389	5.75
18	good steers	1,204	5.30
32	good steers	1,201	5.50
12	butchers' steers	906	4.85
13	cows	851	3.45
14	cows	711	3.12½
16	medium steers	1,173	5.12½
12	butchers' stock	1,074	4.30
46	good steers	1,190	5.60
69	good steers	1,264	5.60
16	good steers	1,323	5.70
93	good steers	1,317	5.62½
14	fair steers	1,160	5.10
20	fair steers	1,160	5.15
46	choice steers	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
72	good steers	1,200	5.20
182	Texas calves	155	4.75
91	extra steers	1,450	6.00
90	extra steers	1,537	6.12½
91	extra steers	1,414	6.00
16	good steers	1,119	5.45
14	cows	882	3.65
18	cows	994	4.00
43	Texas cattle	815	2.50
82	Cherokee steers	1,067	4.50
10	butchers' steers	1,050	4.85
65	calves	165	5.00
19	calves	224	5.25
18	fair steers	1,108	4.75
36	good steers	1,064	5.10
20	pony steers	1,005	4.90
32	choice steers	1,333	5.80
17	good steers	1,126	5.25
16	good steers	1,214	5.65
74	Texas steers	1,078	3.45
10	cows	911	4.25
13	cows	883	4.00
16	extra steers	1,339	6.05
20	butchers' steers	802	3.80
18	butchers' steers	1,011	4.37½

HOGS—The weakness noticeable during the afternoon of yesterday developed into an actual decline to-day, prices suffering an average reduction of 10c per 100 lbs. The weather was all that could be desired for the handling of stock, but there was apparent, a lack of confidence among shippers, and, taking advantage of the too liberal receipts, they easily forced down prices to $4.10@4.25 for inferior to common; $4.30@4.35 for medium, and to $4.40@4.55 for good to choice, at which range the market closed dull and heavy with many unsold. Light grades sold chiefly at $4.45@4.50, and heavy weights at $4.20@4.30. Among the day's transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	244	4.50	53	243	4.30	39	248	4.35
32	189	4.50	34	221	4.50	35	199	4.50
58	176	4.50	42	207	4.50	24	198	4.50
57	201	4.60	93	187	4.60	43	205	4.50
94	283	4.35	46	243	4.30	54	195	4.50
48	240	4.40	50	277	4.25	40	201	4.50
43	216	4.50	53	197	4.65	20	267	4.30
43	244	4.40	30	191	4.45	45	178	4.55
58	258	4.25	48	222	4.45	33	208	4.50
35	198	4.50	50	207	4.50	56	247	4.40
43	213	4.45	21	199	4.50	52	199	4.50
50	196	4.45	52	228	4.40	50	272	4.25
51	246	4.30	117	239	4.30	37	279	4.25
46	280	4.30	49	241	4.25	47	209	4.25
29	241	4.10	58	259	4.25	58	228	4.45
54	196	4.50	40	212	4.50	58	236	4.35
59	231	4.25	51	310	4.20	49	230	4.50
112	249	4.40	61	212	4.37½	43	232	4.40
43	185	4.55	58	220	4.40	50	187	4.50
118	201	4.50	44	229	4.25	43	294	4.25

SHEEP—Were in light supply and in light demand, and prices were not subjected to any important change, ruling comparatively steady at $3.00@3.50 for poor to common, at $4.25@4.75 for good to really choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 10.

The receipts of cargo lumber were again light. The demand was chiefly from local dealers, and the market was rather more active than on yesterday, though at the same range of prices, as follows: Boards and strips at $9.50@17.00; joists and scantling, 9.00@9.50; shingles, $3.00; lath, $2.00. We note the following sales:

Cargo schr Sardinia from Manistee, 135 m ft joists and scantling at $9.50.

Cargo schr J. F. Tracy, from Manistee, 55 m lumber, 20 m joists and scantling, all lumber 10.10 and and larger, $14.00; smaller sizes, 20 ft and over, $11.00; balance of cargo, $9.50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 116 m lumber at $10.00; 490½ m A shingles at $3.00; 88 m lath at $2.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS

Manistee, $2.25; Ludington, $2.00; Muskegon, $1.75@1.87½; Oconto, $3.00; Menominee, $2.25; White Lake, $2.00; Grand Haven, $1.75@1.87½; Pentwater, $2.00.

AT THE YARDS.

The yard trade was fair and prices were tolerably steady and quite firm for the higher grades and dry lumber. We quote:

First clear	$52.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	45.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@24.00
Common siding	19.00	@21.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@14.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@14.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@25.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track	3.12½	@ 3.37½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $85.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $50.00@60.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@80.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@45.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... July 10.

Prop Menominee, LePere, 336 tons iron, 310 m shingles, 50 brls flour.
Barge E. E. Tyson, Menominee 400 m lumber.
Barge S. S. Robinson, Menominee, 222 m lumber.
Barge Menekaunee, Menominee, 550 m lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor 40 m lumber.
Schr Pride, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, 210 m lumber.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 5 tons iron.
Bark E. Corning, Erie, 1,396 tons coal.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Prop Lake Erie, Montreal, 3 casks brandy, 4 casks wine.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Little Bell, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Maggie Thompson, White Lake, 160 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 125 m lumber.
Barge Imperial, Oconto, 255 m lumber.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Schr Winnie Wing, Harris' Pier, 1,348 telegraph poles, 4,000 posts, 250 railroad ties.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, 80 m lumber.
Schr Oswegatchie, Ogdensburgh, 248 bdls iron, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Two Rivers, 7 bxs fish; Sheboygan, 230 brls flour; Ozaukee, 21 tubs butter.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 1,371 cases berries, 17 bxs fish.
Stmr Young America, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 145 m lumber.
Schr J. P. Decoudres, Manistee, 3,000 cedar posts, 140 m lumber.
Barge Mars, Ludington, 120 bags feed.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber, and sundries.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 60 m lumber, 60 m timber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.

NIGHT ARRIVALS.

Stmr City of New York, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr J. A. Travis, Muskegon, 70 cds wood.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, 508 steel rails, 226 pkgs marble, and sundries.
Prop Thos. W. Graves, Erie, 1,000 tons coal.

CLEARED ... July 10.

Schr Ataunto, Buffalo, 21,600 bu corn.
Schr St. Peter, East Saginaw, 8,000 bu corn.
Schr N. Beddington, Buffalo, 70,000 bu oats.
Schr B. F. Bruce, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Schr Monticello, Buffalo, 20,736 bu wheat.
Barge E. E. Tyson, Menominee, 5 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 20 kegs beer and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 20 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Racine, sundries.
Schr John Kilderhouse, Buffalo, 33,500 bu corn.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 350 dry hides and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries.
Stmr Young America, Ogdensburgh, 19,000 bu oats.
Schr John Minor, Port Colborne, 20,239 bu corn.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Schr J. A. Travis, Muskegon, 25 cds stone.
Schr Wm. Sanderson, Oswego, 11,131 bu corn, 7,153 bu barley.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 24,277 bu corn, 250 brls pork, 225 brls corn meal, 304 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 26,600 bu corn, 700 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr City of New York, Ogdensburgh, 100 brls flour.

Lake Freights.

Grain freights were quiet and weak at 5½c for corn and 6c for wheat to Buffalo. The charters were: To Buffalo—Schr Idaho, corn at 5½c; schr Fitzgerald, corn on private terms; schrs Champion and J. N. Foster, wheat at 6c; prop Vanderbilt, to Buffalo and New England points, corn at 5½c and 28c; prop W. M. Tweed (yesterday), corn to Buffalo at 5½c. Total, 6; capacity equal to 55,000 bu wheat and 160,000 corn.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—There is very little change in rates, though vessels being more plenty prices are easier. Coal to Chicago, down town docks, $1.60 free; do, up-town, $1.50 free; Milwaukee, $1.40 free; Racine, $1.50 free; Sheboygan, $1.50 free; Marquette, 75c free; Duluth, $1.50 free. Iron ore, Marquette to Cleveland, $2.25@2.50.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

Detroit as follows: "Arrived at [illegible] day afternoon, and anchored until Monday [illegible] when we succeeded in passing the barge [illegible] schr John Burt hard on the rocks leaking very [illegible]."

The schr St. Andrews was struck by lightning on Friday, July 4, during the storm. The mate, Mr. Butler, was struck, but not killed. The lightning splintered the main-topmast and mainmast, and passed on through the centre-box. Capt. [illegible] had just left the mainmast and gone aft to see how she was heading, and thus escaped injury.

The Armenia, one of the new steamers of the propeller order, built recently at Chatham, for Hamilton parties, arrived at Windsor, July 8.

Capt. Angus McKay, an old ship-builder of Detroit, died at Windsor on the 7th.

Capt. E. B. Ward's new steam barge, one of the largest on the lakes, is now in Detroit.

The following transfers of vessels have been recorded for the month of June at the Custom-House in Port Huron: Schr H. C. Potter, Jesse Hoyt to Samuel L. Smith, $26,000; schr M. B. Spaulding, M. E. Kean to P. E. Kean, 99-100 part, $6,000; stmr Princess, W. Dana to M. Little and W. Fitzgerald, $3,000; barge Saginaw, M. B. Kean to P. E. Kean, 99-100 part, $6,000.

Rust & Co., of Saginaw, are building one of the largest propellers on the lakes. Her dimensions are 200 feet keel, 33 feet beam, and 18 feet hold, and her cost will be over $90,000.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	¶ 5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†‡9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	[illegible]

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†9:30 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:45 a. m.	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:45 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Effingham Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kankakee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†10:45 p. m.	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	[illegible]
Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	[illegible]
St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Leavenworth & Atchison Express	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express Accom. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special New York Express, via Air Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Night Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at our new Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 28 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

Leave Chicago	* 9:40 a. m.	[illegible]
Arrive at Lafayette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Indianapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:37 a. m., 9:28 a. m., and 7:40 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Indianapolis and Cincinnati. South End passengers can get baggage checked and take train at Twenty-second-st. Depot.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

(OPEN TO ELGIN, 36 MILES.)

Depot corner Halsted and North Branch-sts. General office 16 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Elgin Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]

KANSAS, COLORADO, AND NEW MEXICO

Freight and Ticket Office,

77 CLARK-ST.

EDUCATIONAL.

Harvard University,

1873-74.

Members of one department have a right to attend lectures and recitations in any other department of the University without paying additional fees; for example, Law students may attend any exercises they please in Harvard College, Medical students the exercises of the Scientific School, etc.

The degrees of Master of Arts, Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Science are open to Bachelors of other Institutions.

The year begins in all departments on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1873. Examinations for admission to HARVARD COLLEGE, the LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, the MINING SCHOOL, and the BUSSEY INSTITUTION will begin on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 8 a. m. The examination for advanced standing in the MEDICAL SCHOOL takes place Sept. 25; for advanced standing in the LAW SCHOOL, Sept. 25.

The University Catalogue [illegible]

THE STORM.

[illegible] Damage at Odin [illegible] Persons Killed and [illegible] in Kansas.

At Odin, Ill.

Odin, Ill., (July 7), Correspondence [illegible] Republican.

One of the most terrific storms [illegible] passed over this locality this [illegible] 6 o'clock, damaging [illegible] houses, mills, churches, farms, [illegible] extent which will require [illegible] to repair. A strip of [illegible] in width, extending from [illegible] southeast, is almost entirely [illegible] and it is almost impossible [illegible] the damage which the country [illegible]

[illegible]

In addition to these, a large [illegible] residences sustained very serious [illegible]. The storm was accompanied [illegible] fell in blinding torrents, and [illegible] the country for many miles.

[illegible]

At Salem, the Methodist Church [illegible] House (the latter just being [illegible]) demolished.

[illegible]

At Stuart.

From the Stuart (Ia.) Local [illegible]

[illegible]

In Kansas.

From the Lawrence (Kan.) [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

[illegible]

THE STORM.

Fearful Damage at Odin, Ill.—Three Persons Killed and Eighteen Injured in Kansas.

At Odin, Ill.

Odin, Ill., (July 7), Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

One of the most terrific storms ever witnessed passed over this locality this evening about half past 5 o'clock, damaging private dwellings, stores, mills, churches, farms, and factories to an extent which will require many thousands of dollars to repair. A strip of country some five miles in width, extending from northwest to southeast, is almost entirely laid bare for many miles, and it is almost impossible to estimate the damage which the country has sustained.

Your correspondent was a passenger on the northern-bound train from Centralia to this place, and when about three miles from the former place the storm burst upon us with such fearful violence as to completely lift the cars from the rails, and nothing but the shelter of timber and deep cuts in the road saved the cars from destruction.

For a distance of about six miles south of this place the corn crop, which a few hours ago was standing upright and promised an abundant harvest, is flattened to the earth, broken, and hopelessly ruined. Wheat and oats, which had just been harvested and shocked in the fields, are scattered in every direction, fences blown down, orchards uprooted, houses unroofed, telegraph poles broken off, and widespread devastation visible on every hand.

The damage sustained by this place is very serious indeed, and cannot now be estimated. The following were among the most serious sufferers: George A. Craig, business house unroofed, and large stock of goods seriously damaged; gable end of a three-story brick building blown down; Methodist church unroofed, and a portion of its walls down; Tipton's brick dwelling partially unroofed; woolen factory of W. Smith, stack blown down, and otherwise injured; the Odd Fellows' hall, in the third story of Secor's Building, materially damaged; the flouring mill of Smart & Morrison had a stack blown down; Triplett's Hall blown down to first floor; Harmon's Hotel nearly entirely demolished; the Catholic church nearly blown from its foundation; while smaller frame buildings, such as saloons, shops, etc., were torn to pieces and scattered in the streets like chaff.

The tin roof of the Odd Fellows' Hall Building was carried over one hundred feet and landed on the track of the Illinois Central Railroad.

In addition to these, a large number of private residences sustained very serious injury.

The storm was accompanied by a rain which fell in blinding torrents, and completely deluged the country for many miles.

At one time it was thought that the Odin House would yield to the terrible force of the storm, as its windows and doors were blown in with fearful violence, and its floors flooded with water. Nothing but the almost superhuman exertions of Mr. Ferriman (the proprietor), assisted by a large number of friends, saved it from destruction.

At Salem, the Methodist Church and Eugene House (the latter just being erected) were both demolished.

I have heard of no serious accident or death in consequence of the storm, and it is almost a miracle that all should have escaped injury in such a fearful and disastrous war of the elements.

The injury to the oat, wheat, and corn crops must be immense. The latter, in the track of the storm, is hopelessly ruined, and must prove a total loss to the farmers.

The telegraph lines east and south shared the fate of the houses and crops. That of the Illinois Central must require several days before it can be put in thorough repair.

All agree in pronouncing this one of the most terrific and disastrous storms which has ever visited this part of Illinois, the damages of which, when fully ascertained, cannot be less than $100,000.

At Stuart, Ia.

From the Stuart (Ia.) Locomotive, July 7.

On the afternoon of July 4, this section of the country was visited by one of the most severe storms ever known. In town some chimneys and outhouses were demolished, Charles Stuart being probably the heaviest loser, the wind unroofing his corn-cribs and breaking up and scattering about a large quantity of lumber. Zeiger & Morrison's shop was carried several feet from its foundation. Mr. Dixon's house was flooded by the giving way of a bay window, or a portion of its roof. Mr. H. B. Kirkendall's house, some four miles northwest of town, was blown all to pieces, and its contents (Mr. Kirkendall and wife being in town) was blown away, and his stove is all that he can find of the contents of the house. The new school-house in Penn Township, which was partly constructed, was torn to pieces. The roof from the house of Mr. Lamb, some two and a half miles west of town, was taken off and destroyed. Also, the roof from the house of C. Walton, of Jefferson Township, was taken off. The house of Mr. Lamb, one mile and a half west of town, was unroofed, and much damage to out-houses done. On the place of the widow Kirkendall, some four miles northwest of town, a whole family was more or less injured. The house was a small frame structure, and occupied by Mr. A. A. Parcell and family, who was confined to her bed with a young child; also four children, all of whom were cut and bruised in a shocking manner, one of the children rendered insensible for a long time, and its life despaired of. The house was blown to atoms and its contents scattered for miles along the track of the storm.

Southeast of town a house belonging to Thomas Harris, and occupied by Mr. Cady, who was fortunately absent at the time, was rolled over several times, the roof taken off, and otherwise considerably damaged.

In Kansas.

From the Lawrence (Kan.) Republican, July 6.

MORE TORNADOES.

The Osage Mission *Transcript* extra of the 3d inst., gives the particulars of the destruction of life and property in Neosho County by a tornado.

On the night of the 1st inst., at 9 o'clock, the hurricane crossed the Neosho 1½ miles southwest of Erie, and bore northeast, striking the residence of E. F. Williams, ex-County Commissioner, literally demolishing it, together with all out-houses, orchard, fences, and seriously if not fatally injuring Mr. Williams, and severely injuring Mrs. Williams and one child. The tornado passed due north and destroyed the residence of Henry Eller. Miss Eller, a daughter, was severely injured. Mrs. West, a visitor, was also hurt. It next struck the residence of M. V. Brewer and leveled it to the ground, severely injuring himself, wife, and child. It next visited the barn of Dr. Steinberger, which also succumbed to its thirst for destruction. The next was the residence of Mr. M. V. Denny, which was torn to pieces and scattered to the winds, as well as its inmates; the babe being blown about 100 yards and left uninjured. Mr. Denny and his wife, it is feared, are fatally injured. Immense damage was inflicted upon the residences and farms of Col. Trenchard and others. As far as heard from, fifteen persons were more or less injured, and a large amount of property destroyed.

The Parsons *Sun* extra gives an account of the doings of the tornado near Galesburg. The tornado came from the southwest, and first struck the house of Mr. Gidding, one-half mile south of Galesburg. The house was built of stone, one story, about 16x20. It was blown down, and within its rattling walls were buried three children and Mrs. Gidding. The three children, the oldest a boy of 14, the second a girl of 12, and the third a boy about 10 years of age, were instantly killed. Mrs. Gidding was seriously injured. Mr. G. did not happen to be in the house at the time. The gale next struck Mr. Rader's house, southeast of town, which was blown down. He was badly injured, and his wife fatally.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Ashland (Wis.) *Press* says 500 men are now engaged in cutting out, grading, and bridge-building, near that place, on the Wisconsin Central.

—Sylvester Brown, of Ashtabula, Ohio, when adjudged not guilty of the murder of his wife, rose up and said: "Gentlemen, I think I can stand the soda water on this!"

—A Mr. Kennedy, a prominent citizen of Beaver County, Pa., having fortified himself with a life insurance of $50,000—of which $10,000 was in the Travelers, and $5,000 each in the Phœnix Mutual, and Continental of Hartford, Ct.—blew his brains out on Friday, the day we all celebrate, and now his heirs will have a nice time feeing lawyers.

—The steamboat Daniel Drew was so heavily loaded with passengers on her trip from New York to Albany on the Fourth, that the first engineer left her, declaring that it was unsafe to carry such a load. The second engineer took her through, five hours behind time. Before starting from New York the police put off over 200 passengers who, though assured that the boat could not carry them, had refused to disembark and take the cars.

—The Rev. Father Kelly, of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, Philadelphia, died very suddenly at Atlantic City, New Jersey, on Sunday. He was bathing in the surf at the time, with a company of ladies, and, whilst in shallow water, was seized with an apoplectic fit and died instantly. The reverend gentleman was an expert swimmer, and his feats in the waves attracted a large number of spectators. His body was brought to shore immediately.

—There is no accounting for tastes. The jelly-like mass of La Mountain's body was picked up, a procession formed, and "all who wished passed round to view the remains." Those people who were not to be cheated out of their Fourth of July pleasure. La Mountain had agreed to entertain them, and entertain them he must. Was there no friend of the poor fellow's there kind and sensitive to throw so much as a cloth over his indistinguishable pulp? Even a dead man has rights.—*Detroit Post.*

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS 50x125 FEET IN CLYBOURN'S Addition to Ravenswood, prices from $10 to $16 per foot according to location.

Two or three corners at $12 per foot, which are special bargains.

A large number of these lots have been sold and the present demand indicates a speedy advance. Excellent school and church facilities, first-class society, rapid and frequent communication with the city, cheap fares and splendid building sites.

One of the shortest and clearest titles in the county—a very important feature.

For printed abstract of lot apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—50x170 FEET, WITH BUILDINGS, ON Michigan-av., fronting Park-place; price $25,000—$8,000 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, AND LOT 25x180 TO 20-FOOT alley, on line of street cars; price $3,200—cash $200, balance 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,000—COTTAGE WITH SIX ROOMS, and lot 25x125, on Carroll-av., between Wood and Lincoln-sts.; only $3,000 if taken immediately. Location excellent; terms easy; house in good order. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LONG LEASES—SEVERAL VALUABLE leases, running 99 years, the only ones in market. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT on Michigan-av., north of Fourteenth-st.; in perfect order, with every convenience. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FOR A CASH PAYMENT OF $3,000 I will give the best bargain that has been offered this summer in a brick house and lot on South Side; only $6,000. Address K 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, five years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 136 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises, or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—THE DESIRABLE residence, 1119 Indiana-av., containing 14 rooms, handsome saloon parlor, conservatory, brick store-room, two bath-rooms, hot and cold water all through the house, frescoed ceilings, painted walls, plate glass windows, etc., etc. There is also a fine barn on the premises, and everything is in perfect repair. Possession given at any time. Call between 4 to 6 on any day during the week.

FOR SALE—FINE COTTAGE, WITH LOT 48x125 feet to alley, on Loomis-st., between Madison and Monroe; also a large list of lots and acre property. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 168 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, ON MONTHly payments, new house, 9 rooms, on Taylor-st., near Campbell-av. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CITY LOTS; HOMES FOR men of moderate means. Now is your time to build, before lumber advances. Choice lots upon Halsted, Emerald, Dashiel, Twenty-seventh, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, State, Arnold, and Thirty-seventh-sts.; also, on Wentworth, Archer, and Egan-avs. Small payment down; balance in 5 years at 6 per cent; titles perfect; full warranty deeds. Apply to the owner, HENRY W. CHIPMAN, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK residence, 20 commodious room with all modern appliances, good barn, with rooms, &c., for family, 32x170 feet of ground, on Michigan-av., south of Eldridge-court; cheap if taken very soon. EDWARD W. JONES & CO., 86 LaSalle-st., Room 23.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—56 FEET FRONT ON Adams-st., corner of Campbell-av., only $75 per foot. H. C. MOREY, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE CONTAINING 3 ROOMS, 2 wardrobes, 1 pantry and a summer shanty, for $250 cash; 5 years' lease in the rear. Inquire within at 123 Hurlbut-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—2-STORY HOUSE AND CORner lot, three blocks from Union Park. This must be sold. Call on the owner, 575 Washington-av.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES AT A BARGAIN ON West Side. CUSHING & BILLINGS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL BUILT STORE ON Lake-st., 40x185 feet, on a valuable leasehold of 20 years; building well rented, and paying nearly 20 per cent on price asked over and above ground-rent and taxes. Apply at No. 195 East Lake-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—24 FEET, EAST FRONT, CALUMET-av. and Twenty-sixth-st. $125 cash; 25 feet on Michigan-av. and Twenty-eighth-st., a bargain. B. F. HEAD, 161 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT AND SALOON fixtures, and must be sold next week, on easy terms. Inquire at 225 Buddan-st., corner of Twenty-eighth.

FOR SALE—A NEW BRICK HOUSE, ALL MODern improvements, at a bargain, corner Indiana-av. and Twelfth-sts. I must sell at once. Call at house.

FOR SALE—LOT NEAR LINCOLN PARK, ONLY $1,300; $300 cash, balance on time. This is a genuine bargain, offered for a few days only. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FINE STONE-FRONT NEW house, 11 rooms, 662 Monroe-st.
English basement, 11 rooms, 100 Wood-st., cheap.
To rent: 114 Aberdeen-st., 10 rooms, good barn.
659 Monroe-st., 9 rooms.
Tenements and rooms at 45 South Green-st.
For terms, call at 618 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—6¼ ACRES NEAR CITY LIMITS, south of Madison, $10,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—LOTS INSIDE BOULEVARD ON monthly payments, $300. J. W. HEDENBERG, Room 4, 99 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS LOTS ON SOUTH-western-av., and near Twelfth-st., and Western-av. Apply at 151 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS ON MADISON-ST., near Western and Campbell-avs., $90 to $150 per foot. Apply at 151 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—17 LOTS, SOUTH FRONT, ON VAN Buren-st., near California-av. and opposite Congress Park. Will be sold together at a bargain. Apply at 151 Madison-st., corner Clark. CAMPBELL BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—WHITING-ST.—48x100 FT. EAST OF Wells. Thirty-seventh-st., corner Stanton-av., 142 ft. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established, 1854.

MONEY ADVANCED AT LASSEN'S LOAN OFfice; late JACOBS & CO., on diamonds, watches, and other valuables; 177 Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Room 3.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, horses, pianos, and other good chattel security. E. ROGERS, 177 East Madison-st. Room 9.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND other good securities, in large or small amounts. LEVI WING & CO., 96 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT; SHORT time; real estate security. A. S. PALMER, JR., 94 Washington-st., Rooms 16 and 17.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND OTHER good securities. W. VAN O. LINDA, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO LOAN—$3,000 ON FIRST-CLASS INSIDE IMproved property. Inquire of GARDNER & SCHUYLER, 15 Bryan Block, 164 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$500, 1 OR 2 YEARS, 10 AND 5 PER cent, unimproved inside real estate security. P 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—$3,000, THREE OR MORE YEARS, ON improved residence property on West Side, worth $4,600. Ground without improvements worth more than $3,000. Title shown to be perfect by abstract. No incumbrance. Pay 10 per cent interest and usual commission. Address R 71, Tribune office.

WE HAVE PARTIES WITH FROM $5,000 TO $25,000 ready cash to invest in a manufacturing or any other good paying business. Bring in your property if you want money. CHEESEMAN & CO., 70 East Madison-st., Room 6.

$3,000. $3,000, AND $1,800 TO LOAN ON real estate security. McKINNON & MARSH, 135 Clark-st.

$3,000 TO $4,000 IN CASH OR REAL ESTATE will purchase a business already established, yielding large profits. Address K 33, Tribune office.

$10,000 TO LOAN—IN ONE OR TWO SUMS, on Chicago or Cook County real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts examined and adjusted, posting, &c., promptly attended to by DIXON & WEBB, Room 1, No. 119 Dearborn-st. No. 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REpaired; new rolls $2 each, $3.50 a pair; new wringers $4 and $7, at H. S. THAYER & CO.'s, 23 West Washington-st.

FOR ADOPTION, A FINE, HEALTHY BOY-BABY, 10 weeks old; a lawful child. Address V 95, Tribune office.

HOUSES CLEANERS TO BE HAD BY THE DAY or week at 322 West Chicago-av.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, IN CITY AND COUNtry, to solicit for publication, with splendid chromos of famous Yosemite Valley as premium. Best terms and quickest selling ever offered. Call or address J. A. T. BIRD, Room 11, No. 172 East Adams-st.

TO CENTRAL PARK—THE GREAT WESTERN Omnibus Line will run from the corner of Western-av. and West Lake-st. to Central Park on Sunday, July 13, 1873, every half hour from 12 o'clock m. to 6 o'clock p. m. Fare 5 cents each way. ADAM KOLB.

WANTED—WORK AS DRAUGHTSMAN, ORNAmental, mechanical designing, topographical; as cheap as possible. B. VONDERHOOCK, 297 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RESPECTABLE FAMILY TO adopt a boy 10 years of age, of American birth, smart and intelligent. For particulars apply or address LOUIS MERKI, Board of Health, Chicago.

WILL THE LADY WHO SAW GENTLEMAN RUN over near the Central Depot on Wednesday evening, please call or send her address, and oblige a sufferer, C. H. PLACEY, 70 East Madison-st?

WANTED—BUILDERS, ATTENTION—A COTtage built in exchange for a new piano and cash. Address U 64, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS FOR New York from Chicago. State price. Address V 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS to Boston, by Michigan Southern. Call at 80 State-st., for five days.

WANTED—ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, DRAWing on wood, and photographs to color in oil or water. Address A. H. DOUGLAS, Box 366, city.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOMEST, BEST, AND cheapest property in Cook County; several new houses, fitted with marble mantels, bath-rooms, water throughout, large lots ornamented with trees, fountains, etc.; prices, $3,000 to $6,000; 6 miles from Court-House; 20 trains per day land at Madison and Kinzie-sts., fare 7 cents, 15 minutes' time; houses built to order. Terms, $100 to $300 cash, balance monthly, quarterly, or yearly. No place offers equal inducements, or is improving as rapidly. Call at our office for a ticket and take a ride to Irving Park before locating. IRVING PARK LAND COMPANY, 167 East Madison-st. R. T. RACE & CO., sole agents.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—A VARIEty of places of from 4 to 12 rooms; with large or small grounds, also with shade and fruit. O. J. STOUGH, 72 and 74 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—A COMFORTABLE DWELLING house with 150 feet of ground, in Ravenswood, 8 rooms, abundance of closets, furnace, hard and soft water, fruit and shade trees; easy terms. Apply to ROBERT GREER, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—IN EVANSTON, A BEAUtiful new house with fine grounds at the head of College-av.; price $7,000; rent $50 per month; no such bargain in Evanston; also, four houses and two cottages for sale or rent in North Evanston; prices from $1,700 to $3,200; rent from $15 to $25 per month. Call at 153 Monroe-st., Room 2, from 2 to 5 o'clock, or at my office in Evanston at any hour. Horse and buggy to show property. C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—LOTS NO. 7, 10 AND 11, BLOCK NO. 8 in Egandale, being on Lexington-av., nearly opposite the residence of Lester Bradner, Esq., and near the corner of Fifty-third-st., very desirable lots and in a choice locality. Price and terms reasonable. Apply to W. K. ACKERMAN, 58 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—ONLY $600 DOWN, and monthly payments without interest buys a beautiful new 8-room Gothic house and 50 foot corner lot close to station and Normal School. The rent you pay every month would soon buy you this cozy house. Go with us and see it. We have a few of those $350 lots left. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—20 ACRES on the railroad and near all the improvements. Only $700 per acre. Easy terms. This is a rare bargain. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 10 ACRES good prairie land, some timber, one mile from Hobart Depot, on Ft. W. & C. Railroad, 32 miles from Chicago; price $750; cash $150; balance 1, 2, and 3 years; no agency business. J. EARLE, owner. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 3 ROOMS, AND 4 ACRES good dry improved land, ½ mile from Hobart Depot, on F. W. & C. Railroad, 33 miles from Chicago; price $525; cash $100; balance $12 per month; no agency business. Office days, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. J. EARLE, owner, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR C. & N. W. CARshops, inside city limits; cheap and on easy terms and long time; free ride to premises by cars or carriage. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—15 ACRES (subdivided). Will let all the purchase money be payable at the end of three years, if purchaser will build three good houses immediately. Houses can now be built for 60 per cent of their cost one year ago. This is part of the best property at South Englewood. It fronts Eighty-seventh-st., and sidewalks leading from the depot to the grounds on Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh-sts. are completed. Large profits can be made by retailing lots. Releases will be made to enable the purchaser to do so. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES IN SEC. 34, 40, 13. THIS property lies near the city limits, and is but a short distance from several railroad stations, affording easy access to the heart of the city. Parties wishing to subdivide will do well to examine this. ALEX. H. GUNN, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—CHOICE LOTS ON Sixty-second and Sixty-third-sts., near Wallace. Irving Park, house and lot cheap. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN HYDE PARK, NORTH OF Seventy-fifth-st., and near lake shore; $300. DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—NEW 7-ROOM COTTAGES, LOTS 50x125, with picket fence and sidewalk, two blocks from depot, at Northwestern Car Works; $2,200, ¼ cash; balance 5 years. Plans of cottage at 145 LaSalle-st. LARKIN & JENKS.

FOR SALE—NEAR ENGLEWOOD, 22 5-ACRE blocks in n e ¼ Sec 31, 38, 14, on Sheridan-av. (Seventy-ninth-st.) between depots on Chicago & Great Eastern and Rock Island Railroad. S. L. BROWN, 119 South Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—800 FEET CENTRALly located, at half ruling price; no-third cash. J. W. HEDENBERG, 99 East Madison-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—SEVERAL PIECES well-located in Sections, 14, 22, and 24, Town 38, Range 13, in the Town of Lake. HERBERT & QUICK, Merchants' Building, 22 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—11 CHOICE residence lots at South Englewood, at less than acre prices, if taken at once.
5 lots within two blocks of Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, for $1,000. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE—A FINE HOUSE, WITH 1¼ acres ground, or will exchange for city property. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—THE choicest grove lots in the vicinity of the South Park; also, lots on the Grand Boulevard, and on all the main avenues south, at the lowest prices and on the easiest terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—AT ENGLEWOOD, 6 lots, east front, on Stewart-av., at $20 per foot. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD HOUSES AND lots, long time, easy payments. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF CHOICE SUBURban real estate is advertised in the Evanston Index. Don't buy for homes or investments until you have seen that paper. Address, with stamp, "INDEX," Evanston, Cook Co., Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TEXAS LANDS—NEW RAILROADS, ocean and river steamers, kind and hospitable people, the richest alluvial soil, unequaled climate, low taxes, cheap lands, yielding products in every variety, have combined in causing the immense flow of home and foreign emigration now settling in the State of Texas.
Choice lands for sale in tracts to suit purchasers, at $1 to $5 per acre. Apply or address JOHN A. FRANCIS & CO., 151 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT $80 PER ACRE, A WELL-IMproved farm in Cook County, on Chicago & Pacific Railroad; new depot now building on premises; only $500 down; a great bargain. GIBSON & HOSMER, 116 Randolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—10, 20, OR 40 ACRE TRACTS BEtween Seventy-fifth and Ninety-fifth-sts and east of Stony Island-av. I have several customers wanting to buy in this locality. THOS. A. HILL, 132 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—DOCK PROPERTY. WE DESIRE for other parties to purchase some river front for dock property, south of Madison and north of Twelfth-st. Apply to A. J. & J. W. COOPER, 154 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A FRUIT FARM near St. Joseph or Benton Harbor; price not to exceed $5,500; ½ cash. Address K 57, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COTTAGE WORTH $5,000; FINE place at Morrison, Ill., in part payment. STORRS & WARE.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—1,000 FEET STATE AND WAbash for sale or exchange; would take farm or other good property as part pay. GILBERT, SUMWALT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE AND LOT WORTH from $6,000 to $8,000, 18 lots at Sixty-first-st. and Centre-av., Englewood, and 3 lots on West Side, near Ashland-av. LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A WELL-LOCATED PIECE OF property, with about $20,000 worth of improvements. Will trade for good and unincumbered country or city property. Address Z 79, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY, A FRUIT farm, 120 acres, 11,000 trees; will pay its cost in two years; incumbrances assumed upon improved property. Price, $14,000. Address Box 13, Cobden, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS ON SIXTY-THIRD-ST.; also in Irving Park, for a good farm. JOHN M. SECRIST, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS IN IRVING PARK FOR A good horse, buggy, and harness. JOHN M. SECRIST, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES OF LAND IN IROquois County for furniture. A. DANIELS, 38 North Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD PAYING DRUG-STORE for cottage and lot and some cash. Address R 77, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A STEAM CANAL propeller, in complete running order. A. McKIRDY, 241 South Water-st., or G. P. BAY, 582 North Clark-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A NEW IMPROVED WHEELER & Wilson sewing-machine; cost $65, will sell for $45, and throw in tuck-marker and ruffler if taken to-day, 414 Washington-av., between Ada and Sheldon-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD NEW FAMILY SINGER SEWing machine in good running order, with all the attachments belonging to it. Apply at 126 East Lake-st., up-stairs, Government Goods Depot.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES—General Office, 150 State-st.; Branch Office, 372 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

THE NEW FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE—WE call special attention to recent improvements made in the Florence, also to the new and elegant styles of cases added to our list. To meet the views of those preferring a machine feeding the work away from the operator, we have made Nos. 13 and 14, which combine the desirable features to be found in machines made by others, with all the peculiar excellencies of the Florence. WM. H. SHARP & CO., General Agents, 204 State-st., Chicago.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINES, THE new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, office 155 State-st.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY AND light manufacturing sewing machine; repairing done; needles, thread, and oil. 39 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—ARTICLES NEW AND SELL at sight. $20 a week. Doolittle Manufacturing Company, 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

AGENTS WANTED—10 LADY AND GENT CANvassers for city, and one for each Western city and town. A. M. RICHARDSON, 146 East Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN ARE making $5 to $10 a day on small capital, with our goods. Samples free. MERRILL & CO., 25 West Lake-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A FEW PLAIN ARTICLES of household furniture, consisting of No. 7 cook stove (in use six months), parlor cook, kitchen table, kitchen chairs, rocking-chair, bedstead and mattress, &c., &c. 59 Sangamon-st., in rear, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE SALE, FOR TWO DAYS, in lots to suit the purchaser, furniture and carpets of house, 977 Indiana-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LAdies, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFTER decree. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH bedroom and closet off; gas and attendance. Price, $20 per month. 1662½ Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT, FURNISHED ROOM. Apply at 114 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM IN A BUSIness block, suitable for one or two gentlemen or a gentleman and wife; rent, $18 per month. Will sell carpet and furniture if desired. Address U 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 43 EAST HARrison-st.

TO RENT—LARGE, ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, by day, week, or month, at ST. ELMO, 85 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR AT NO. 791 West Madison-st.; very cheap. E. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Rooms 26 and 27.

TO RENT—4 PLEASANT ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping at 162 South Wood-st., near Adams.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED ROOM, BRICK house, first floor, one or two gentlemen. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR light housekeeping on Twelfth-st., No. 3.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS 322 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR the lake. Apply 69 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN ANY PART OF THE CITY. Room renting a specialty. Chicago Rental Agency, Room 21, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT No. 113 South Green-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM, WITH CLOSET, OVER back parlor, without board. 370 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms overlooking Union Park. Apply at 510 West Washington-st., near Ashland-av.

TO RENT—A FRONT ROOM, WITH ALCOVE, handsomely furnished, without board, in private residence on Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st. Address R 56, Tribune office.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, 226 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO WELL FURNISHED SLEEPING rooms, en suite or single, cheap. 345 West Madison-st., near Sangamon.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A pleasant suite of front-rooms, well furnished, new and neat; family private; terms moderate. Apply at 446 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR HOUSEkeeping; privilege of kitchen, for gentleman and wife. 145 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FOUR NICE ROOMS, WITH water and closets, suitable for housekeeping, at No. 22 Gold-st. Apply to P. McHUGH, Room 22, No. 173 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED room, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—ROOMS, LARGE AND WELL-FURnished house; newly painted and papered; furniture all new. No references required. Address K 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A LARGE PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at 263 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—373 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWELFTH-st., handsomely furnished front rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, $17; also smaller room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, $12. 84 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—THREE LOFTS TO LET, SUITABLE for wholesale or manufacturing purposes, at No. 4 East Washington-st.; rooms very light, with elevator and vault. Rent, $1,000 per annum. Also, two flats, entire or separate in rooms, over Ely & Co.'s store, corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st. EDWARD ELY.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR NO. 66 LAKE-ST., corner State, 20x80, well lighted. Inquire on first floor.

TO RENT—WITH USE OF STEAM ELEVATOR—3 lofts, each 22x160, with front, side, and rear light; first finished, and heated by steam. These lofts are centrally located, and among the most desirable in the city; to a reliable tenant they will be rented at an extremely low rate, much below their value. Inquire on the premises, 21 Lake-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER—ONE LARGE and one small room suitable for woodworking or other manufacturing purposes. Inquire on the premises, southwest corner of VanBuren and Franklin-sts.

TO RENT—A BARN OF 12 STALLS, LARGE CARriage room, and wash-stand, gas, and water. Rear of 468 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 269, SOUTH CLARK-ST., between Jackson and VanBuren. Inquire in store from 9 to 11 and 3 to 4. JAMES MATHEWS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—NO. 100 THIRD-AV.—FINE BRICK house near Harrison-st.; 11 rooms, very cheap rent. C. W. RIGDON, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., CORNER TWENTY-ninth-st.—Two stylish 10-room houses; gas, water, street paved, only $45 per month; also, good brick on Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st., $30 per month. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO BRICK DWELLINGS, 12 ROOMS each, new, and with all modern improvements, Nos. 27 and 29 DePuyster-st. Apply at 23 DePuyster-st.

TO RENT—NICE 8-ROOM HOUSE; CLOSETS, PANtries, and water; $30. Call at 405 West Erie-st., upstairs, for key.

TO RENT—MARBLE FRONT DWELLING, 3 STOries and basement, with all modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished. For further information call at No. 79 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, WITH 7 rooms, at $50 per month to family without children. Inquire 1496 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A COTTAGE of 7 rooms, for two or three months; partially furnished; with or without a first-class piano; 1 hour and 20 minutes' ride from Chicago, on the C., B. & Q.; location delightful; terms, with piano, $30. Address E 14, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A NEW AND COMPLETE HOTEL, corner of Wabash-av. and Congress-st., Chicago, containing 50 rooms, all well lighted, and no old furniture for sale as a condition. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1060 WABASH-AV.—A 2-STORY FRAME house, 11 rooms, modern improvements, with gas fixtures, near Twenty-third-st. Apply to J. T. ALLEN, 58¼ Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON WABASH-AV. RENT $25, to parties buying furniture; filled with boarders; a rare chance to those wanting a bargain. Address 1256 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGES ON MILL, DEERING, AND McGregor-sts., from $10 to $15 per month. GILBERT & GIVINS, 98 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE, 19 ROOMS, MODERN improvements, fine grounds, near Union Park; partly filled with boarders. Address V 61, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE COTTAGE FRAME HOUSE 187 West Taylor-st., corner of Desplaines, six rooms and two butteries, water and cisterns on premises; all in nice order. Apply at 235 South Clark-st., in Loan Office.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF THREE ROOMS, PANTRY, water, $17 per month, No. 425 Southwestern-av., near Van Buren-st. cars.

TO RENT—WHOLE OR PART OF THE HOUSE 149 South Sangamon-st., and furniture for sale.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR IN front and nice cottage in the rear, cheap, to a small family. 211 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE FRONT BEDroom, furnished; hot and cold water in room preferred, and centrally located. Address with lowest terms, Box 366, city.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STORE WITH A FEW rooms, fit for a saloon, on South State-st. Address R 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM FOR PRIVATE office with an attorney, or attorneys, in good standing, or the right kind of parties to join me in renting a suite of offices or an office that can be partitioned into suites; best of reference given. Address LAWYER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR PURCHASE ON monthly payments, a small house at Englewood, or some equally accessible place. Address, with particulars, U 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON first floor, with or without board; terms must be reasonable. Address S R J, Carrier 37.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—4 TO 7 rooms near business centre on South Side (with bath and conveniences preferred), or nice cottage on West Side, near cars. Address K 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE OR part of house for a small family; on line of West Madison-st. cars preferred. Address, stating price and location, D 53, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF CURRENCY has been found in a bank of this city. Proper owner can gain information of A. SPERRY, 182 State-st.

FOUND—A RING, IN A WABASH-AV. STAGE, near Sixteenth-st. Owner may recover upon proving property and paying expenses. Apply at 818 Indiana-av.

LOST—ON THE EVENING OF JULY 9, 1873, BEtween Chicago and the town of Jefferson, on Milwaukee-av., or Plank Road, North-av., or Reuben-st., a bill-holder, containing papers valuable only to the loser, stamped on the inside "Frazier's Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st., Room 2." A liberal reward will be paid on delivery of same to CHAS. KIMBALL, Gate-Keeper on Milwaukee Plank Road, or Frazier's Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 Madison-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY AT NOON, ON WELLS-ST., between the C., R. I. & P. R. Station and 168½ North Wells-st., a plain gold bar watch-chain of 14 k. The finder will please return the same to JESSE W. UPPERCU, 168½ North Wells-st., and receive ample reward.

LOST—A YOUNG NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, WHITE color; liberal reward if delivered at 154 East Madison-st.

LOST—BROWN SPANIEL DOG, OWNERS' NAME on collar. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to 702 Wabash-av.

LOST—THIS MORNING ABOUT 10 O'CLOCK, FROM a Randolph-st. car, a good, black walking sword cane, near Peoria-st. If the finder will leave it at 246 Randolph-st., Mr. GEORGE LYON will pay him $2.50 for it.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 8, 1873, IN going from 59 North Halsted-st. to corner Loomis and Henry-sts., a scarlet Paisley shawl. A suitable reward will be paid by the owner by leaving it at 59 North Halsted-st.

TAKEN UP—A FEW DAYS AGO, A REDDISH cow, white spotted head and white tail. The owner can have same by proving property and paying charges, at 196 Grove-st.

$10 REWARD—LOST—A CHECK ON THE United States Sub-Treasury, at New York, for $162, payable to the order of R. Kennicott. The above reward will be paid for its delivery at the United States Internal Revenue Office, Room 22, Republican Life Building.

$50 REWARD—TO ANY ONE WHO WILL REturn watch,—J. S. Russel, stem-winding, No. 25,197, emerald case,—watch chain, neck chain, slide, and old-fashioned sleeve buttons, stolen on Tuesday evening, July 8. Please address a line to MISS WOOD, Tribune office.

MEDICAL.

MRS. L. H. PRESTON, PHYSICIAN, TREATS LAdies and children magnetically. 69 East Madison-st., Room 16.

PERSONS SUFFERING UNDER ANY DISEASE can take home a cure on trial for one week before paying for it. AGENT, Room 9, 150 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND SAMPLE-room on first floor, for sale, lager beer saloon in basement doing large, well-established business. Low rent, near Board of Trade. At a great bargain if purchased this week. Terms, part cash, balance real estate. Apply at Room 6, 177 South Clark-st.

A VARIETY OF BUSINESS OPENINGS ON HAND requiring $200 to $10,000. Fullest investigation solicited. KIMBALL & CO., 128 Dearborn-st.

A WELL-APPOINTED AND AMPLY-STOCKED drug store for sale; doing a cash business; together with the two-story frame building, storehouse, shed, and lot; situated on the principal business corner in a suburban village. The whole for $4,500. Address HURLBUT & EDSALL, wholesale druggists, River-st. and Wabash-av., Chicago.

A YOUNG MAN OF EXCELLENT BUSINESS habits, having $20,000 at his command, would like a situation in a wholesale house as cashier, clerk, or traveling salesman. After 1 year's experience would invest above amount in the business if all is satisfactory. Unexceptionable reference given. Address FRED L. FAKE & CO., 88 Washington-st.

A GOOD PLACE FOR DRESSMAKING FOR SALE. Customers on hand; with or without furniture, by MADAME A. KUESNER, No. 859 State-st.

A GROCERY STORE FOR SALE, GOOD BUSINESS location, 530 South Jefferson-st.

A NEAT LITTLE BILLIARD HALL, WITH FOUR tables, and all necessary fixtures, fitted up in fine style, with bar, &c., for sale cheap; now doing a good business; must be sold, as the owner has other business. Apply to BUFFINTON, Room 6, 175 South Clark-st.

AN OMNIBUS FOR SALE, WELL PAINTED AND in good order, with or without horses. No credit and light expenses. 569 West Madison-st.

A MAN WANTED TO FURNISH AND RUN THE restaurant of an European hotel to be opened the 15th inst. Apply from 11 to 12, northeast cor. Fifth-av. and Adams-st.

ESTABLISHED MEAT MARKET ON WEST Twelfth-st. for sale, with fixtures and business of $350 per week; a bargain. LARKIN & JENKS, 145 LaSalle.

HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE—BUSINESS established; one of the best locations in the city; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address stating where an interview may be had K 55, Tribune office.

ICE-CREAM, CONFECTIONERY, SODA-WATER, and fruit stand, doing a good business, for sale cheap for cash. Call and investigate. 374 West Madison-st.

IF YOU WANT TO ENTER TRADE, SELL A BUSIness, or negotiate for a partnership, call upon us. Our register contains businesses to the amount of a quarter of a million dollars, and parties having from $300 to $20,000 can hear of a good investment. BOILVIN & CO., 86 South Clark-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE OF THE first-class private boarding-house Nos. 751 and 753 Wabash-av. House has all modern conveniences, and in perfect running order. To a good party a rare chance is offered.

MARKET FOR SALE; FIRST-CLASS TRADE, good business, whole or half interest. Come and see. 1452 State-st.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, DOING A GOOD cash business; will sell for half its value. Inquire at 227½ West Madison-st.

ONE OF THE BEST PAYING RESTAURANTS ON the South Side for sale; will trade for stock of liquors, cigars, and tobacco; or horses and carriages. Apply to FINLEY, Room 47, No. 127 Clark-st.

ONE OF THE BEST-LOCATED AND PAYING photograph galleries in Chicago for sale at half-price for cash. Address D 8, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—IN ORDER THAT I may devote more time to banking, I offer for sale or rent my present place of business, consisting of store 24x36, two stories high, good dwelling adjoining, with splendid cellar under the whole; wareroom barn, outbuildings, garden, etc. The oldest and best corner in town, doing a good cash business, in a live town surrounded by a good farming community. To a live man who means and understands business, I can offer a good bargain and on reasonable terms. S. D. ALFRED, JR., Cambridge, Ill.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A RESTAURANT, confectionery, and ice cream saloon for sale, cheap. Apply immediately at No. 3 East Kinzie-st., near the bridge.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A FIRST-class cigar store for sale. Fine location. Apply to R. ALEXANDER, 203 South Clark-st.

WE HAVE PARTIES WITH FROM $5,000 TO $2,500 ready cash to invest in a manufacturing or any other good-paying business. Bring in your property if you want money. No. 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESEMAN & CO.

$500—$300 CASH, BALANCE ON TIME—WILL buy one-third interest in a patent guaranteed to be worth $50,000; good reasons given for selling. Address D 51, Tribune office.

$600 CASH WILL BUY HALF OF THE FURNIture and interest in one of the best real estate and loan offices in Chicago. Reason for selling poor health. Address K 38, Tribune office.

$2,200—PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE, WELL located, cheap rent, and doing good business; will be sold at a bargain; material nearly new. Inquire of LOUIS LLOYD & CO., Advertising Agency, 94 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

19 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—GOOD ROOMS, WITH or without board; good accommodations at reasonable terms; use of piano and bath room.

26 ABERDEEN-ST., NEAR MADISON—TO rent, with board, one nicely furnished room, suitable for family or two single gentlemen. Table and other things first-class.

44 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR WASHINGton—Two nicely furnished and very pleasant rooms, with first-class board.

97 WEST MADISON-ST.—GOOD, COMFORTABLE rooms, with board at $5.50 and $6. Day-board $3.50 per week.

105 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—5 OR 6 BOARDERS can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and good board at $5 per week. Furnished rooms with or without board.

114 AND 116 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms with board, also good accommodations for $6 and upwards; everything first-class.

134 WARREN-AV., CORNER WOOD-ST.—DEsirable accommodations, with first-class board, for married couple and two young gents; front rooms, cool and well ventilated; house and surroundings unusually inviting; terms quite moderate; only one block from Madison-st. cars.

248 FULTON-ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT BEDroom, with board, in a private family, for one person. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

276 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with first-class board.

279 WARREN-AV.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE of front rooms, with first-class board in private family. One block from Madison-st. cars.

299 WARREN-AV.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished front parlor, with board, for gentleman and wife; one of the pleasantest neighborhoods in the city.

385 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE LARGE ROOM, nicely furnished, with board for man and wife, or two single gentlemen.

399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; family small.

409 WEST MADISON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for man and wife or single gentlemen; also day board.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FRONT ROOM to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also a suite of unfurnished rooms. House with all modern improvements.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND nice suite of front rooms, with large closet; also, one room, large closet; modern improvements; private family.

982 WEST MONROE-ST.—VERY PLEASANT suite of front rooms to rent, either singly or together, with first-class board, in a strictly private family; also barn to rent. Terms very reasonable.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM FOR GENTLEMEN AND lady or single gentlemen, with board; hot and cold water; all modern improvements. West Side. Address K 94, Tribune office.

South Side.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE—First-class board, with rooms, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, also, accommodations for day boarders.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, on reasonable terms. Day boarders accommodated.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms and board in a quiet family and convenient location.

465 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ROOMS, with board, single or en suite, suitable for mechanics, at reasonable prices per week.

499 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with closet, hot and cold water, marble mantel, etc., with board; also a gentleman to room with another. Day-boarders wanted. References exchanged.

608 WABASH-AV.—FAMILIES OR GENTLEMEN desiring A 1 board and delightful rooms can find such by early application. Only first-class parties desired.

867 WABASH-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, with board; also very pleasant side room. Day boarders accommodated.

880 INDIANA-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—A fine front suite well furnished; also parlor or parlor suite, partly furnished, with board.

1099 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOM, WITH or without board, for two; also, single room.

1198 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.—First-class rooms, with board, for two gentlemen or man and wife, in elegantly furnished house.

PRAIRIE-AV.—A PARTY WISHING SUBSTANtial home comforts and quiet in a fine locality may address K 87, Tribune office.

Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, CORNER DESPLAINES and Washington-sts.—Board, $6 to $8 per week; day-board, $4.50.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR A MARRIED LADY; TERMS MUST be reasonable; a place preferred where people understand to mind their own business. Address V 81, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO GIVE instruction on the piano would like to give lessons to a few pupils in the country and take board as compensation. Address PIANO, 130 South Green-st.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND INVALID wife, south of Twenty-fifth-st. Must be no other boarders, and terms reasonable. Address K 59, Tribune office, for three days.

BOARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A private family. Address K 54, Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—2 HORSES, FROM A. J. Snell's pasture in Jefferson, on or about July 5, one a bright bay mare 8 years old, 14 hands high, weighing 1,200 pounds, the other a sorrel about 15½ hands high, weight about 1,000, both in good flesh. Any person returning them or giving information that will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded. CROSSMAN & CO., Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stable, 414 to 418 Randolph-st., Chicago.

STRAYED—DARK BROWN HORSE, 7 YEARS OLD, with white ring around top of one hind foot. A liberal reward will be paid for return to 19 Blue Island-av. J. B. MARTIN.

STRAYED—A BAY MARE, 5 YEARS OLD, WHITE hind feet, saddle marks on back. $10 reward for return to 198 Canalport-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL LOLA MONTEZ MEET HER new friend to-day at the same hour and place?

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—BOY IN AN OFFICE; MUST WRITE good hand. Call at 25 and 27 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER IN A WHOLESALE house; state salary expected. Address, with references, R 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPEtent hardware clerk, to go a short distance in the country; must speak German. Call at 126 Lake-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO KEEP A DOUBLE entry set of books. Must write a nice hand, be quick and accurate at figures, and furnish first-class references. Address R 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BOY 15 TO 18 YEARS OF AGE, ONE willing to make himself useful about a store, may address K 64, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL HORSE-COLLAR maker, with capital, to invest in one of the best-paying horse-collar factories in the United States. Address DONAVAN & BRUNK, Dayton, LaSalle Co., Ill.

WANTED—SEVERAL GOOD JEWELERS, ONE good repairer. JOHN STEINMETZ, 289 State-st., Room 15.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RULER. APPLY IMmediately. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORNAMENTAL JAPanner, at Plammer's Japannery, 48 West Adams-st. None but first-class workmen need apply.

WANTED—HARNESS-MAKERS, AT 182 TWENTY-second-st. None but good workmen need apply.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE PAINTER, TO TAKE charge and finish work. None but good workmen need apply, to W. J. HARRIS, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BINDER AND BLANK book maker, competent to take entire charge, who would invest some money. Address R 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 GORDON PRESS-FEEDERS, AT 98 and 80 Fifth-av. J. DALE.

WANTED—A TINNER WHO UNDERSTANDS furnace work thoroughly, in all its branches. Apply at 503 West Madison-st.

WANTED—10 COAL MINERS, $3 PER DAY; 100 railroad men, $2 per day; free fare. 59 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

WANTED—STONE MASONS—FROM 5 TO 8 STONE masons wanted at Morgan Park to work on military school house. Will meet them at front entrance of Rock Island Depot, on Van Buren-st., at 8 o'clock this morning. Come prepared to work. None but good hands need apply.

WANTED—AT NORTH EVANSTON A CARRIAGE-maker, a blacksmith, and a turner. Permanent work. C. L. JENKS, 143 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER, for a splendid place in the country. Apply at 139 State-st. M. KRONBERG.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A BOY TO TAKE CARE OF TWO horses and milk cow. Apply at 123 West Madison-st., from 12 to 1 o'clock Thursday.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 STATION MEN TO WORK THE whole season, on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; Company work; no contractors; money sure; fair prices paid. Apply at Stevens Point, Wis., to WM. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer, or at end of track to WM. R. HAVEN, Assistant Chief Engineer.

WANTED—CLERK, MEN TO TRAVEL, RAILROAD hands, saw-mill hands, 10 men for tunnel work. 272 West Madison-st., Room 18.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS AND 10 coal miners, to leave to-day. Free fare. Apply at 57 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD MEN FOR MICHIGAN and Indiana; 20 stone quarrymen, and 50 sawmill hands; all free fare; also 50 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st. or 101 South Canal.

WANTED—50 STONECUTTERS, AT ONCE; GOOD wages, and steady job. Apply at 154 Madison-st., Room C.

WANTED—STONECUTTERS, 2 CARPENTERS, salesmen, and men for lucrative situations in all branches of business. Apply Room C, 154 Madison-st., Mutual Benefit Employment Bureau.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN NO. 1, THOROUGH AND EXperienced business man—entirely responsible—to manage a business, and who understands advertising well, and giving great notoriety through agents and otherwise. No man without experience need apply. Address, with references, K 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN, COUNTY, and State; biggest chance ever offered to make money. Our articles are new and sell at sight. If you want to make money in a light and pleasant business, don't fail to call at 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $450, TO MAKE A FORtune in legitimate business. STONE & SKINNER, 119 Dearborn-st., Room 3. Patents wanted.

WANTED—HANDS—EXCELSIOR BRICK COMPAny. Office 77 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

WANTED—SIX ACTIVE YOUNG MEN TO DIStribute circulars in customers. Apply at BAROTHY & COOK'S Sparkling Tea Works, 343 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on JONES & CO., 71 South Canal-st. Business legitimate; rare chance for good active men.

WANTED—A MAN THAT UNDERSTANDS HOW to take care of a block as a janitor, where steam-power has to be taken care of in winter. Apply at the office of D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY FOR A RETAIL STORE; MUST be honest, write a good hand, and live with his parents. Address with references, K 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL Railroad, 200 laborers, $2 per day; 100 choppers, $2.25 per day; 500 for station work, at 20 to 24 cents per yard; all company work; no contractors; fare and office free advanced; no money required; so hurry up and bring your baggage to 289 East Randolph-st., Lind Block. C. V. SNELL, Agent. W. A. HAVEN, Chief Engineer.

WANTED—TO-DAY, A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER who can give undoubted references as to responsibility, to work the city of Chicago for subscriptions to National Crop Reporter. Apply by letter only, to CHAS. W. GREENE, Manager, Room 38 Matteson House.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS; ALSO 10 coal miners; good wages paid; free fare. Apply at 46 West Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN TO SOLICIT orders for city and small towns. 113 State-st., upstairs. R. S. MARSLAND.

WANTED—BAR-TENDER AT 156 SOUTH HALsted-st.

WANTED—8 GOOD LATHERS. CALL AT 112½ South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS OF AGE TO deliver orders and make himself generally useful; one who understands the grocery business preferred. Apply at 460 Elston-av., between 8 and 9 a. m.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BELL-BOY AT BURKE'S European Hotel.

WANTED—A BOY. APPLY AT DAVIS' BAKING Powder Manufactory, No. 2 North LaSalle-st., between 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—A PORTER WHO CAN TAKE CARE of horses; best of reference required; $15 a month and board. Apply from 7 to 8 a. m. and after 6 p. m., at 139 State-st. M. KRONBERG.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL. Apply at 389 Michigan-av., between 8 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer, to do general housework in a small family; must be able to read and write, and furnish the best of references. Direct applications to Box 328, P. O.

WANTED—A GERMAN, AMERICAN, OR SWEDE girl, that can come well recommended, to do general house work in family of 5; good wages paid. Inquire at No. 9 Bryant-av., south of Douglas-place. No Irish need apply.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENEral housework, at 513 West Washington-st., near Union Park.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK; one that can come well recommended; small family and good pay. Apply at 13 Honore-st., between Wood and Lincoln, near Madison.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family; must be a good cook. To a girl who understands her business and will be satisfied with fair pay, will give a pleasant home. Apply at 173 East Van Buren-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRLS and chambermaids at once, at 1121 State-st. Best of wages.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages. 29 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT 548 WABASH-av., a competent meat and pastry cook for private boarding house.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, AS FIRST AND second girl in a private family. Apply at No. 348 East Indiana-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in Hyde Park; good wages. Apply at Room 9, No. 58 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD WOMAN COOK REQUIRED in a small restaurant. Only competent person need apply. Address D 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS AT 380 MADISON-st. Come prepared for work.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply to 163 Twenty-ninth-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FOUR GIRLS TO RUN SINGER'S SEWing machine, who understand making pantaloons. None but experienced need apply. Inquire at 416 Twenty-fourth-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY IN FOREnoon at Dr. N. F. COOK'S, 360 Michigan-av.

WANTED—WET NURSE. APPLY IMMEDIATELY at 350 Michigan-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS TO ASSIST AT 26 Ashland-av., corner Monroe. Must understand ironing.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, BY A WIDOWER with family; an elderly person accustomed to and fond of children; must be capable of doing all the work of the house. Call at 422 West Jackson-st., to-day.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND PHOTOgraph gallery, housekeeper for widower, two good cooks, and girls for general housework. Room C, 154 Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO TEND STATIONery, news, and cigar stand, in a Southern city. Address "WARD," at Baxter Bros.' Dining Saloon, West Madison-st., near Halsted.

WANTED—FOR PERMANENT SITUATION, A good lady type-setter. Address R 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, EFFICIENT LADY TO KEEP books; must live in city; reference required. LESLIE RUFFLER CO., 159 Dearborn-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NEW PORTABLE AGRIcultural boiler and engine, 8x12, on wheels. Apply to JOHN DAVIS & CO., 122 and 128 Michigan-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A GOOD, SECOND-HAND upright steam boiler, 6-horse power. Address M. C. MAYO, Kuhns' European Hotel.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A TRIANgular-shaped piece of land, near Twenty-second-st., having a frontage on three good business streets of over 800 feet. A very desirable point for a hotel or business block. Apply, until July 15, to JOHN C. LONG, Republic Life Building, Room 18.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT BOOKkeeper as cashier, correspondent, or confidential clerk; would have no objection to travel. Address R 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (GERman) who has had several years' experience in the stove and hardware trade; best of city references given if desired. Address K 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRUG clerk who can loan employer a few hundred dollars. Address K 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IS THERE A FIRM IN Chicago who wants the services of a young man of general business experience, a fair bookkeeper, an accurate cashier, a superior collector and correspondent, and who can readily adapt himself to any vocation? Address K 43, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC young man. Last position, bookkeeper and salesman in a large factory. Address L. JAMES, Lock-Box 377, Cincinnati, O.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN ASSISTANT IN A grocery or liquor-store; has had long experience at the business; best of references given. Address K 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS clerk in some store, dry goods preferred, or would do family-sewing in family. Can furnish good references if required. Address K 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOY OF 15 WANTS TO attend soda fountain, or make himself useful in a store; can take care of a horse; good reference. Address K 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HARD-WOOD LUMber buyer. Address C. F. TAYLOR, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELING SALESman for grocery house. Best of references given. Address K 61, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MACHINIST, ENgineer, to run an engine or other machinery; can build, set up, repair, or run the same; does not drink and will not run Sunday. Address D 52, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED MAN wants a situation as a coachman and to take care of horses and carriages, in a private family. Apply at No. 92 West Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN (Dane). Has been working several years in a first-class family in the city. Very best of references. Address V 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANE, AS coachman, or to do general work. Has had long experience, and can give the best of references. Address K 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED BOY IN private family; willing to work for $20 per month, taking care of horses and buggy. Address K 52, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS REStaurant or hotel, or in wholesale house as porter or steward. Can speak German and English. Address D 11, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second-work in a private family; references given if required. Call for two days at 1005 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL for general housework in a private family; no objection to the country. Address Miss NELLIE, 476 North Franklin-st., for two days; reference if required.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECond work or general housework in a small family; West Side preferred. Please call at 58 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work; reference if required. Please call for two days at No. 9 Evans-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family, or take care of children; fourth house north of Thirty-ninth-st., on Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to cook, wash, and iron. References given. Apply corner Beach and Taylor-sts., one block east of Canal-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG, EDUCATED German lady, in a respectable American family. Call for 3 days at 349 North Wells-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS second-girl, the other as cook or general housework. Apply at 189 Sherman-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS competent dressmaker, who can cut and fit, run a machine, and would be satisfied to go out by the day, week, or month; is a stranger in the city. Please call, for one week, at 28 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, AS seamstress in a private family and assist in second work; will furnish a Singer machine. Please call at No. 19 Price-place, between Desplaines and Halsted-sts., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER, BY the day or week, in families, or will do fitting and trimming in shops; can give satisfactory reference. Call or address 126 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY WISHES WORK as seamstress in private families; will furnish her own sewing machine. Apply at 800 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good help can be supplied at Mrs. THOMPSON'S office, 1050 State-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY PARTIES HAVING HORSES, BUGGIES, carriages, or express wagons to dispose of will find this a very favorable time. We have scores of purchasers with the cash, at 261 State-st., sale stables of horses, buggies, and harness. BRADLEY & WILLS.

A SPLENDID LOT, 25x125 IN GROVE ON ARNOLD-st., near Fifty-ninth, will trade for express horse. Apply northeast corner of Twenty-second and Indiana-av. Flour store.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF DOUBLE AND SINGLE carriages, buggies, phaetons, etc., etc., at low prices. 327 State-st. F. L. SMITH.

FOR SALE—LIGHT AND HEAVY DELIVERY wagons of all kinds; also one second-hand buggy, good as new, at 229 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CHEAP, TWO first-class road horses, very stylish and fast; one good road wagon; one Brewster skeleton; one square box top buggy; one new top phaeton; horse and harness suitable for a family, at the Brick Boarding and Sale Stable, 190 Twenty-second-st. FARMER & MORRIS.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF MATCHED BAYS, CAN out-style them all, and trot to pole in three minutes; perfectly broke, single and double; also, fast trotting mare. Accommodations for boarders. Apply to BEARDSLEY, NEWTON & CO.'S Stable, rear 49 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE TROTTING HORSES, ONE pair of black mares, extra carriage team. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE BEST FAMILY HORSE in the city, kind, sound, safe, and good roadster. Address K 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FANCY EXPRESS business wagons in the city, built in Philadelphia; for one or two horses, platform springs; almost new. Address R 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S PHAETON; ALSO TOP buggy, and top side box road wagon of our own make. HAYDE & O'BRIEN, 733 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF MEDIUM-SIZED black mares, well matched and good travelers, six years old. Inquire 225 East Water-st., Milwaukee, Wis. R. A. JOHNSTON.

FOR SALE—ONE STRONG HORSE, TWO SETS OF harness, and two lumber wagons all in good order; cheap, at 461 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—A THOROUGH SADDLE HORSE. ANTHONY, Sixteenth-st., between Indiana and Prairie-avs.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—NEW SHIFTING TOP buggy, horse, and harness, together or separate, at 243 West Polk-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN HAS FOR SALE THE WHOLE or part of the following stock, under its value: 18 horses, 15 open and top-buggies, 3 phaetons, 2 close carriages, 4 sets of double and 15 sets of single harness; owner retiring from livery business. Parties in want of good business rigs would do well to inspect the above-mentioned stock before purchasing elsewhere. Also, a very handsome hearse, on time to a responsible party. Apply at 199 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, CHEAP FOR CASH, SECond-hand business buggy. Apply to MURRAY, 189 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—ONE HORSE, HARNESS, AND wagon at No. 7 South Jefferson-st. A baker's or grocer's delivery rig will answer. WILSON.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CASH CAPItal, in a business established 1857; to the right party security on $27,000 real estate will be given; must be a thorough, good business man. The best of references given and required. Gentlemen meaning business only may address ERASTUS, Tribune office, for 3 days. Can give a thorough investigation; security double.

PARTNER WANTED—A FAITHFUL MAN WITH a few hundred dollars, not afraid to work, can step into a well-established cash-paying business. References exchanged. Particulars at interview. Address D, Carrier 25.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 CASH, TO take ½ interest in a photograph business, to take the place of retiring partner. I have the good gallery and a new one being fitted up. This is a good chance, and will bear strict investigation. Address K 46, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A MAN, WITH $2,000 cash, to buy out a partner in a business that will pay a good living for the investment. Address V 45, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD, SMART MAN (Irish or American preferred), in a well established and good paying business, capital $1,500. Address K 48, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE CARRIAGE MANUfacturing business; a good trade established, and in a first-class location in Chicago; a blacksmith preferred; capital required, from $2,000 to $3,000. Address K 84, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,500, IN A LEGITImate business which will pay $5,000 a year; improved real estate given as security; unexceptional references given and required. Address K 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING AND BASEment for sale; 20 years' ground lease at low rate. Rents for over 20 per cent on cost of building. A great bargain offered this week. Best in Chicago. Terms, part cash, balance, real estate. Investigate it. J. C. PHILLIPS, Room 6, 177 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID SCHOONER, CONTAINS 15 tons. Apply to GEORGE BOUGIE, Montreal House, South Chicago.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE-BARREL SHOT GUN, breech-loader, pin fire, size 12; with it, all necessaries for cleaning gun and reloading cartridges; price, $35. Send word this a. m. to K 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT OF NEW TEA CADdies, scales, three 11-foot counters. S, Carrier 7.

FOR SALE—BANK-COUNTER, DESKS, RAILwalnut, cheap; show-case, cylinder top. Apply to MURRAY, 189 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PACIFIC SLOPE—THE EXCLUSIVE right to the entire Pacific Slope for one of the most valuable inventions of the age; can be seen in practical operation. Address M, Carrier 18.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, has no equal in her profession in telling the past, present, and future. Call and be convinced of her wonderful power as her rooms, 126 West Madison-st., Rooms 5 and 6, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

DULUTH.

An Unhappy Neighboring Town.

The Trade and Commerce of the "Zenith City."

Along the North Shore---Fort William---The Riches of Silver Islet.

THE DULUTH BLOOD.

I got my best opinion of Duluth from the people who have settled it. They struck me in great part as men of business-experience, with some capital, who had not come to the spot to wait for Nature to vindicate itself in the city, but who have quietly and steadily pushed along the fortunes of the place, and every month added something to the aggregate of the establishment. They have come to the magnanimous conclusion that, rather than quarrel perpetually with Superior, they will give it all the opportunity it can take. The Northern Pacific Railroad, weary of a contest with the State of Wisconsin, has promised to run a branch road to Superior whenever the people thereof concede land enough for a depot and wharf-uses. This branch will be 4½ miles from Rice's Point, while Duluth is 1 mile from the same point. But the Superior people are slow to concede anything, and lack harmony of counsel. They are meantime menaced by the Town of Ashland, to the east of them, which expects to have a short line of rail through to Milwaukee and Chicago.

EXCURSION.

I rode over to Superior in a little ferry-boat, and found there a good pier, and some old winter-battered frame-dwellings, and a hotel which seemed to offer us the last meal on the borders of nowhere. A quiet weeklypaper is published in the place, of which I took a file, and find it abounding with flips and flaps at the duplicity and unsoundness of Duluth. The editor suggested to me that the great project he was now abetting with all the energy of his press was a ship-canal from the St. Croix River to Lake Superior. He was sure that Senator Windom—the boss of the Transportation Committee—must see the wisdom of this great canal. With commiseration not unmixed with admiration, I took the files of this still battling journal, and wished it in my power to make the people of Superior perfectly happy. Hitherto their only access to St. Paul has been a rough forest-road, running back 150 miles to St. Paul, through bear-infested and Indian-ridden country. They reminded me of the people in Hawthorne's story who lived under the great profile,—the stone face of the mountain,—expecting its benediction, when, lo! the stone face, which was Duluth, turned itself to the expression and received the beams of the awaited sun of prosperity.

RAILROAD HELP.

The Northern Pacific Railroad has laid out for Duluth, besides the $70,000 aforesaid for the battered bulkhead of the outer harbor, $100,000 in docks, $30,000 in a round-house, and $10,000 for machine-shops. The docks are fine constructions; but more piles have been driven than is necessary for the present, so that there is quite a little forest of trunks standing up in the water, waiting to be useful when the town shall grow. I was shown the rising walls of a blast-furnace, undertaken by the private enterprise of Duluth, at a cost of $125,000; it will go into operation next fall.

THE TRADE OF DULUTH

is mainly comprised for the present in the shipment of wheat, and the making up of timber into shingles and prairie-houses. There are two or three house-factories in the town and surrounding it, where an entire cottage is sawed up, from the window-sashes to the rafters and shingles, and shipped by rail to answer the requirements of claim-getters in the interior. The chief clerk of the Elevator Company told me that as many as fifty grain-buyers were retained by that Company and other folks to penetrate the country as far as Sioux City and Northern Iowa, and pay cash for grain to be shipped from Duluth. It is the expectation of the people to compensate for the long winters of that latitude by manufacturing iron, copper, and wood; and they have, besides, anticipations of direct importation. On the pier stands a large frame storehouse, which is solely devoted to the receipt of Canadian goods in bond, which are passed to the Red River by rail, and then by steamer to Manitoba.

DULUTH COMMERCE.

The absorbing desire of the Duluth people is to have a reliable steamship line, owned in the town, to proceed to Chicago and to Buffalo. Last year, Capt. Eber Ward appeared in the field, to meet this demand, with three great steamers, named respectively the India, the China, and the Japan, which cost $225,000 apiece. The name of his company was the Atlantic, Buffalo & Union Steamboat Company. He failed to make the contract which he expected with the Northern Pacific Road, and to obtain the whole of their freights; and he forthwith put these steamers on the line from Buffalo to Chicago. It is now intimated that Mr. George B. Sargent has concluded a negotiation with the Budgets, of Bristol, England, Paul Forbes, Dawson, of London, and Gillion, to build six steamers, to cost upwards of $100,000 each, and to leave Duluth daily during the season of navigation. Mr. Forbes is said to have headed the subscription-list with $150,000 in gold. If this project come to a consummation, the Duluth merchants expect to get easy rates, and to compete with St. Paul for the wholesale trade of their interior.

DULUTH FIGURES.

The year 1872 was the first year of Duluth as a port of entry, when $541,000 duties were collected, inclusive of those goods bonded to Canada, which amounted to nearly one-half the whole. In the same year there were 369 arrivals of vessels.

The Land Office at Duluth has disposed of about 130,000 acres of land. The fall of snow there in the four winter months is about 30 inches in all; and, at the coldest day of 1872, the mean temperature was 20 degrees below zero. The coldest period of that day was early morning, and the temperature was 28 degrees below zero.

WEST SUPERIOR COMMERCE.

The commerce of Duluth at the present time is made up of the following vessels, some of which run irregularly: The Chicago line, or Leopold's boats, consisting of the Norman, the Peerless, and the City of Madison; the Union line, composed of four boats from Duluth to Buffalo; Eber Ward's line, the Central and Pacific, composed of nine boats, from Duluth to Buffalo, which average 600 tons, and sometimes carry as much as 38,000 bushels of grain, connecting with the New York Central Road; the steamer Metropolis, of 425 tons,—a side-wheel boat which cost $35,000, and is owned by Duluth citizens, running to Marquette; the Canadian line, running from Sarnia and Collingwood to Duluth, composed of eight steamers, averaging 450 tons. The people of the town entertain the hope that the Atlantic, Duluth & Pacific Lake Company, or the Evans line of Buffalo, will conclude to commence trips, as at first intended, later in the season.

A livery-stable-keeper at Duluth told me that he had driven in the winter-time from that town to Bayfield, a whole day's ride, across the frozen surface of Lake Superior, land out of sight sometimes, no danger of air-holes, and a right jolly party galloping over water 600 feet deep. The Bayfield people reciprocate by moonlight parties to Duluth; and thus they make life comfortable at the head of Lake Superior.

HEALTH.

It was interesting to see children of a prattling age who had already been born in Duluth, and seemed to thrive like other children. I found, also, consumptive folks and bronchial people, from Kentucky and Ohio, sitting out on the tavern-porches, exclaiming that now they have had luxury indeed. Wishing to fish, on the morning of my departure, I made an arrangement with a boatman to row me out on the inner bay at half-past 4 a. m. Finding my room filled with light, I arose a little after 3 o'clock, and rapped up the man. The whole world seemed to be sleeping on. The dogs did not bark, nor the chickens crow; the deck-hands on the vessels were all down in their bunks asleep; and nothing made motion but the wheat elevator, which had been running all night. And there, in the sky, the bright light seemed to have been established for hours: it tinged the fir-trees, and gave color to the deep blueness of the lake, and, out in the offing, made the drifting ice sparkle like crystal. Perhaps it was not sunlight at all, but some kind of lamp hung up on the North Pole to send its beams down to Superior, and a little warmth out of the depths where last summer's gas's had been packed away as in some preserving refrigerator. If a man in this country would use all the daylight of summer for work, his year would be equal in its accomplishment to a year anywhere else. For several months, the Duluthians have about eighteen hours of clear daylight, and this in the pleasant season of the year; and, to compensate for this, their winter-nights within the house begin early and stay late; so that, on the whole, there is compensation in climate as well as in the clocks.

I have no doubt that Duluth will grow quietly and substantially, and make a town to the envy of the Canadians on the north shore, whose place at Fort William is nearly a century its senior.

ULTIMA DULUTHULE.

When one stands at Duluth, and looks up the bleak coast of Lake Superior, he asks the question: What shall we find to the east if we take that road along the north shore? To this the answer is, that, a few miles out of Duluth, the road ceases to be, and, for the rest of the way, there is merely an Indian trail to the boundary-line on the Pigeon River, and so on to Fort William, which was long the entrepot and the chief station of the Hudson Bay Company, itself Duluthian. By this road, the British and Canadian troops were obliged to march for Manitoba when Riel and the half-breeds started a miniature revolution in that isolated province. Fort William is mainly an old trading-house, with some out-buildings; and it is infested with certain Chippewas who hunt for the Hudson Bay Company,—that declining corporation which, under the subterfuge of a lease from Charles the Second, has controlled the swarthy people of the forest north of Minnesota for nearly two centuries. Fort William stands on Thunder Bay, which is dominated by a mountain, the highest in all these parts; and near at hand is the trading-hamlet called Prince Arthur's Port. After years of cold and solitude, this region has been, to a certain degree, invigorated by American enterprise. In 1845, the Montreal Mining Company, finding traces of

SILVER

on Thunder Bay, and having grown weary of profitless and distant experiments of this sort, sought to sell the country to American capitalists. The Company's Superintendent was one McFarland, a Canadian. On a little island, scarcely able to raise its head above the surface of the water, he discovered silver in rich proportions. Taking specimens of this silver to the President of the Company, McFarland said that he would risk his reputation as a miner upon the fact that great developments could be made in this one mine; and he asked the Canadians to raise him $20,000 to prosecute the search. The President replied that he had spent enough money in that direction. Said he: "These specimens which you show me indicate a pocket, and not a vein; and all the use we can make of them is to get sale for the mine to some of the Yankees." Mortified and sorrowful, McFarland sought out Mr. Sibley, of Minnesota, who was struck with his candor and confidence in the investment; and a combination of Americans bought 170,000 acres of land in the vicinity, for $200,000. Amongst these were Capt. Ward, of Detroit, Mr. Trowbridge, of the same place, Mr. Sibley and Mr. Coe, of the American Exchange Bank of New York. They put in Superintendency of the mine Capt. D. Frew, and $600,000 have been expended to put a rampart of timber around the miniature island, and probe it below the surface, and even the bottom of the lake. On this investment a profit of $220,000 has been already realized. The discovery proved to be not a pocket, but a vein; and the waters of the lake are at this point so clear that McFarland could see the silver shine at a depth of 100 feet. One hundred and fifty laborers are now employed at the Silver Island mine, and the most magnificent apprehensions are entertained of a present and prospective profit. A steamer runs from Duluth to Silver Island weekly, and large numbers of trout-fishers take advantage of this vessel to fish, with Indians for advisers, in the great Nepagon River and Lake, where there are said to be more trout than anywhere else in Christendom. GATH.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE TURF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE JOLIET RACES.

JOLIET, Ill., July 10.—The dust interfered somewhat with the races to-day. The first race was for 2:32 horses; purse $1,200. There were nine entries. The best time made was 2:32, by Country Boy, who won the race. In the third heat Capitola's sulky came in contact with Lady Mack's, upsetting it and slightly injuring the driver. Lady Mack, without a driver, ran around the course twice, leading the van, and doing no injury. In the 2:50 race for $1,000 there were five entries. The best time made was by Mollie O., who won the race in 2:46¼.

In the running race, a mile and a half dash, for $300, there were seven entries, Capt. Hutchinson winning in 2:44. Western Star came in second, and Lancer third.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

LONG BRANCH, July 10.—The weather is delightful for the fourth day's races, and the track is in excellent condition.

First Race—July stakes, value $500, added to sweepstakes of $50 each for two-year-olds, the winner of the Hopeful stakes to carry five pounds extra, the second to receive $100, and the third $50 out of the stakes; three-quarters of a mile. There were twenty-five entries and seven starters. The race was won by King Amadeus, in 1:18¾; Scratch second; Culpepper third.

Second Race—For grand sweepstakes, value $3,000, added to sweepstakes of $150 each, open to all ages; the second to receive $500, and the third $250 out of the stakes; four-mile heats. There were ten entries and three starters. McDaniels & Co.'s ch. c. Hubbard, 4 years old, won the first heat and the race, distancing Rice & McCormick's b. f. Bessie Lee, 4 years old, and Chamberlain's ch. c. Wheatley, 4 years old. Time, 7:37¼. The excitement was intense.

Third Race—For a purse of $400 for beaten horses of all ages. Those beaten once allowed 5 pounds; twice, 10 pounds; three times, 14 pounds; $250 to the first; $100 to the second, and $50 to the third horse—one and a half miles. Four horses started: Minnie W., Valley Brook, Nevada, and Coffee's Lightning Colt. The race was won by Lightning Colt, in 2:43¼; Valley Brook second, and Minnie W. third.

DEATH OF A TROTTER.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The trotter Charles E. Low, formerly Patchen Chief, died in Twenty-seventh street last night. The owner had just accepted an offer of $15,000 for the animal.

THE TRIGGER.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT JOLIET.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, July 10.—Bogardus is to shoot with Cook to-morrow for fifty pigeons, giving him twenty-five.

BASE BALL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Base ball—Philadelphia, 18; Boston, 17.

Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 10.—A fearful calamity occurred at Columbus Bridge, eight miles from Lansing, Allamakee County, Iowa, last night, to Mrs. Hjort, who, while cleaning a dress with alcohol near a hot stove, was burned to death by accidentally spilling some of the fluid on the stove, which immediately enveloped her in flames. She leaves seven small children; her husband, the Rev. Mr. Hjort, of the Norwegian Lutheran Church in that place, being absent with their youngest son on a visit to Norway.

San Francisco Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—Robert O'Malley, for killing Henry King, was sentenced to five years in the State Prison.

The British steamer Galley of Lorne, for Hong-Kong, took $88,000 in treasure, over 3,000 barrels of flour, and 100,000 feet of lumber.

The gain in California population by all routes of travel for the last six months is 24,416, including 12,000 from China and Japan.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 10.—The Peru Accommodation on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad collided with a freight train at the quarries, near this city, this evening. The engine, baggage car, and a flat car were ditched. The engineer was the only person at all injured. The engine is a total wreck. Train Master Alexander is engaged in clearing the track, which will be blockaded several hours.

CLEVELAND, July 10.—A special to the *Herald* from Youngstown states that D. R. Streator, with Mrs. Cyrus Brainard, his sister, and his two daughters, aged 5 and 3 years, in a buggy, when descending a hill near the crossing of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, the horse became frightened at the sight of an approaching train and upset the buggy, throwing them all out. Mrs. Brainard fell on the track and was killed instantly by the driving-wheel of the engine, mangling her head and chest completely out of shape. The others fell outside of the track. Mr. Streator is injured in his head, but not seriously. The youngest child was seriously, perhaps dangerously, injured. It had an arm broken and the flesh lacerated, besides other injuries. The oldest child was but slightly injured.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The Kirkwood accommodation on the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad collided, about 8 o'clock to-night, with the eastern-bound express, near Laclead Station, a few miles from this city. One engine and tender were considerably damaged, and the baggage-car thrown from the track. B. Smith, engineer of the accommodation train, was seriously, and other persons slightly, injured.

EDUCATIONAL.

The School Principals' Convention at Ottawa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 10.—The Association of Principals of the Public Schools of this State closed its labors this morning. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, M. Andrews, of Macomb; Secretary, William Brady, of Marseilles, LaSalle County; Treasurer, J. W. Gibson, of Belvidere; Executive Committee, P. R. Walker, of Rochelle; S. B. Barthurst, of Leland, and M. L. Seymour, of Blue Island.

Resolutions of thanks to the Clifton Hotel and citizens of Ottawa wound up the proceedings.

Wisconsin Educators in Session at Sparta.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPARTA, Wis., July 10.—The Convention brought their business to a close by receiving reports from the various committees, appointing honorary members and committees for the ensuing year: President, B. M. Reynolds, of Monroe, Green Co.; Vice-President, V. Howland, EauClaire; Secretary, W. H. Briggs, Green Bay; Treasurer, C. F. Viebahn, Manitowoc.

The visitors are now enjoying an excursion to Castle Rock and the most notable places in the LaCrosse Valley.

Resolutions of respect to the memories of Profs. Purdy, Montague, and Bushnell were adopted, after appropriate remarks by Profs. Smith, Kern, and others.

A resolution presented by Prof. O. R. Smith, declaring the urgent necessity for a State Institution for the Education of the Idiotic, was adopted enthusiastically.

The next meeting will be at Madison, on the second Wednesday of July, 1874.

St. Clara Academy Commencement.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 10.—The exercises of the nineteenth annual Commencement of the St. Clara Academy, at Sensinawa Mound, Wis., occurred to-day, and passed off pleasantly and successfully. The number of people in the Academy Hall and upon the grounds during the exercises was about 3,000. Father DeReville, a clergyman of the Dominican Order from New Orleans, presided at the exhibition. The number of pupils attending the Academy is 86. The graduates this year are Misses A. Kelly and L. Connor. Father DeReville leaves for France on Friday night.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CHICAGO, July 10, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.94	64	78	N., fresh.	.10	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	30.04	58	82	N., brisk.		Cloudy.
2:00 p. m.	30.06	60	76	N. E., brisk.		Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.04	60	71	N. E., brisk.		Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.06	60	55	N., fresh.		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.06	59	65	N., fresh.		Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 68.
Minimum thermometer, 52.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10.—On Friday in the Western Gulf States, northerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather. For the Eastern Gulf States, southwesterly winds veering to northwesterly, with generally clear weather. For the South Atlantic States, southeasterly winds, veering to southwest, and possibly northwest, with numerous local rains. For the Middle Atlantic States, southwest winds, clouds, and rain, followed by northwest winds and clearing weather by Friday evening. For New England, easterly winds, threatening and rainy weather. For the Lower Lake Region and Ohio Valley, northwesterly winds, lower temperature, and clear or clearing weather. For the Upper Lakes and Northwest, northwesterly winds and cool clear weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

TUESDAY, July 10, 1873—10:18 p. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	30.04	56	E., gentle.		Fair.
Buffalo	29.95	60	N. W., gentle.	.06	Clearing.
Cairo	29.95	75	N. E., fresh.		Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.05	66	S., brisk.		Fair.
Chicago	30.06	59	N., fresh.	.10	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.97	72	N., gentle.		Fair.
Cleveland	29.99	66	N., fresh.	.01	Fair.
Davenport	30.06	66	N. E., light.		Fair.
Denver	30.07	68	S., gentle.		Fair.
Detroit	30.04	58	E., fresh.	.01	Fair.
Duluth	30.05	57	N., gentle.		Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.95	54	E., gentle.		Fair.
Keokuk	30.01	67	N. E., gentle.		Clear.
LaCrosse	30.12	62	S. W., light.		Foggy.
Milwaukee	30.13	55	N., gentle.	.01	Clear.
Omaha	30.02	68	Calm.		Fair.
Pembina	30.09	63	S. E., gentle.		Fair.
St. Paul	30.07	60	Calm.		Clear.
Toledo	29.99	65	N. E., brisk.	.14	Fair.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 p. m., July 10, 1873.

	Above low water.	Changes. Rise.	Changes. Fall.
Cairo	28 ft. 10 in.	6 in.	
Cincinnati	21 ft. 0 in.	1 ft. 2 in.	1 ft. 2 in.
Davenport	10 ft. 0 in.		6 in.
Keokuk	10 ft. 0 in.		
Leavenworth	10 ft. 10 in.		1 ft. 1 in.
Louisville	8 ft. 11 in.	5 in.	
Memphis	21 ft. 5 in.	5 in.	
Nashville	8 ft. 0 in.	7 in.	
*New Orleans	4 ft. 9 in.		3 in.
Omaha	13 ft. 4 in.		3 in.
Pittsburgh	7 ft. 10 in.		
Shreveport	22 ft. 6 in.		
St. Louis	26 ft. 0 in.	3 in.	
St. Paul	8 ft. 1 in.		5 in.
Vicksburg	28 ft. 10 in.		
Yankton	12 ft. 6 in.		

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Obituary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Utica Brooker, sister of Woodhull and Claflin, died last night of disease, said by her physician to be typhoid peumonia. Coroner Hermann held an inquest to-day, and a post-mortem revealed the cause of death to be Bright's disease of the kidneys, the result of long continued indulgence in intoxicating liquors. Mrs. Brooker was born in Homer, Ohio, in 1842. When 16 years of age she became an actress in San Francisco, but gave up the profession five years later. In 1866 she married a Chicago lawyer named Thomas Brooker. He is at present in that city.

LONDON, July 10.—Frederick Winterhalter, the celebrated portrait painter, died to-day of typhus fever.

Duelists and Seconds Indicted.

RICHMOND, Va., July 10.—In the case of Dr. Cullen, one of the surgeons of the Mordecai-McCarty duel, who refused to testify before the Grand Jury on the ground that he might criminate himself, Judge Gurgeon to-day decided that he must answer the questions propounded by the Grand Jury, or be held for contempt. Counsel asked for a suspension of sentence in order to appeal to the Supreme Court, which was granted, and the commitment of witness was postponed till that time.

LATER—Notwithstanging the refusal of Dr. Cullen to testify in the dueling case, the Grand Jury, with the evidence before them, found true bills of indictment against the four seconds for the wilful and malicious murder of Mordecai.

Alleged Illegal Arrest.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., July 10.—Quite an excitement prevails here to-day, over the arrest made last week of John Bishop, charged with killing a man in Kentucky last Christmas. Two men seeking the reward offered claiming to have authority from the Governor took him just in time to make the 6 o'clock a. m. train for Louisville. Bishop's friends have since looked into the matter, finding no authority for the same, and have received a requisition from Gov. Hendricks for his return to this State. The parties declare the full vengeance of the law against the men making the arrest, providing they can find them.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The letter carrier system was inaugurated in Dubuque yesterday.

The Signal Service Agent at Dubuque made up his first report yesterday.

While the tug Wilcox was coming to dock at Osceola, Mich., yesterday, one of her crew, named McGregor, fell overboard and was drowned.

Charles B. Fuller, a merchant, was arrested at Rockland, Me., on Wednesday night for an alleged rape upon Mary Fuller, his step-daughter, aged 13.

Amongst the notable guests who are visiting Sparta, Wis., for the season is Mr. Fisk, father of the late Jas. Fisk. Mr. Fisk is under treatment at the Turkish baths for apoplexy.

As the Fourth of July hurricane passed Keokuk, Iowa, the United States Observer there noted the speed of the wind. The anemometer indicated from 100 to 125 miles an hour as the rate of its motion.

The Hon. Irus Coy, of Yorkville, Ill., has accepted an invitation to deliver the opening address at the State Temperance Convention, which meets at Jacksonville, Ill., next week, on Tuesday and Wednesday, July 15 and 16.

Edward Devine, living near Joliet, was lodged in jail yesterday, charged with committing a rape on a daughter of J. J. Willis, of Spencer Station. Devine is a mere boy, and this is the second offense of the kind he has been called to answer in the last six months.

The citizens of Yorkville decided by a vote of more than two to one, at an election held last Tuesday, to incorporate the village in accordance with the law giving them the privilege to that effect. The next thing is to determine who shall be the city fathers. To that end an election is called to take place on the 31st of the present month to select six Trustees.

DES MOINES.

Important Decision Regarding the Sale of Beer—The Marion County School Fund and the Walden Back Pay Gift.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 10.—Judge Mitchell, of the Circuit Court, to-day rendered a decision in the case of the Town of Winterset vs. A. Pothoff. The case involved the constitutionality of the law permitting cities and towns to prohibit the sale of beer and native wine inside the corporate limits. Pothoff was selling lager beer at Winterset recently. By vote of the people of that place the sale was prohibited. Pothoff continued to sell, and was arrested and imprisoned yesterday. He was brought here on a writ of habeas corpus for trial. The decision holds that Chapter 154 of the acts of the Twelfth General Assembly, authorizing towns and cities to prohibit the sale of lager beer and wine, is valid, and does not contravene the 30th article of the Constitution, in reference to special legislation. This decision applies to all cities and towns incorporated by special charters.

State Superintendent Abernethy has made public a decision in regard to the action of the Board of Supervisors of Marion County, refusing to accept a portion of Congressman Walden's back-pay, which he divided among the counties in his district, for the benefit of the School Fund. The Superintendent decides that the right of an individual to give money for the benefit of the School fund cannot be questioned, and that the Boards of Supervisors, having no control of the disposition of the school funds, excepting the permanent fund, cannot legally direct the repayment or disposal of such money. These funds, including all amounts so bestowed, must be used as the law directs, and an action may be maintained against the County Auditor and Board of Supervisors by any resident of a district thus deprived of any portion of the school funds. This decision will evidently compel the Marion County Auditor and Board of Supervisors to pay into the school fund the amount offered by Mr. Walden, should the case come to trial.

There is little prospect that the Hon. J. W. Card, United States Commissioner for Iowa, who was recently taken to the Insane Asylum, will ever recover. An overworked brain is the cause.

A reunion of the soldiers of the Mexican War now in Iowa will be held in this city this fall.

RELIGIOUS.

The Hebrew Conference at Cincinnati—Third Day's Session.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The delegates to the Jewish Conference reassembled this morning. Resolutions were adopted requesting the co-operation of all Jewish congregations in the United States for the securing of a more perfect union, that the formation of a Jewish Theological Institute and other interests of the Jewish religion may be promoted thereby. By-laws for the body were adopted, after which the following Executive Board was elected: B. Betman, Julius Freiberger, M. Hellman, A. A. Kramer, Nathan Moses, Henry Muck, Lipman Levy, Henry Stix, Salomon Levy, M. Loth, and Joel N. Steinberg, of Cincinnati; N. Bloom, L. W. Dembeitz, N. T. Bloch, Louisville; L. Silverman, Joseph Rosenberg, Chicago; H. Bamberger, Indianapolis; S. Maer, Evansville; S. Mann, Cleveland; A. E. Frankland, Memphis. The first council of the newly-formed Union will be held in Cleveland, O., on the second Tuesday in July, 1874. The Conference then adjourned. The Executive Board met and organized to-night, adopted a seal, and prepared for immediate work. It was resolved to invite the formation of co-operative auxiliary societies not members of the Union.

Forger Arrested.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 10.—A man named J. G. Fourth, alias Harry Hudson, of New York, was arrested here to-day, on a telegram from Pittsburgh, charged with forgery. It is alleged that he has obtained $28,000 from the Germania Bank, New York, fraudulently. He has been committed to await the arrival of officers.

The Louisville Lottery.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—The $20,000 prize in the late Library lottery was won by some gentlemen in Lebanon, Ky., names not given. The $100,000 prize is held as follows: Three-quarters by Henry Boass, liquor-dealer on a small scale in this city, and the other quarter by F. J. Belchart, saloon-keeper, and Christopher Spiles, blacksmith.

Fraudulent Importation of Clothing.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 9.—A system of fraudulent importation from Canada, of ready made clothing and dress goods which has been probably carried on for several years, has been unearthed by the United States Secret Service officers, and a considerable amount of such goods seized here, and several arrests have been made at Montpelier, Vt.

North Carolina Farmers' Granges.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 9.—The Masters of the various Granges in the State met here to-day and organized a State Grange. William S. Battle, of Edgecombe, was made President. The meeting was well attended and harmonious, and adjourned to meet again on the third Wednesday of February next.

Ocean Steamship News.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—The steamships Castalia, from New York, and Peruvian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn arrived to-day from Madeira via Bermuda.

Is She a Fraud?

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 10.—A woman, who pretended to have been beaten and robbed by ruffians on the railroad track, near Suncook, is believed to be a fraud. It is thought that she was either principal or accessory in obstructing the track.

Killed by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 9.—At Plainfield, Iowa, this morning, Edward Sutliffe, while working on the roof of a house, was instantly killed by being struck by lightning.

The Stove Trade.

TROY, N. Y., July 9.—The Troy and Albany Stove Founders' Association to-day unanimously resolved to make no changes in the prices of stoves during the present year. This action regulates the prices of stoves throughout the United States.

Burglar Shot.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—A young burglar named Behrens, residing on Eleventh street, was shot dead this morning while trying to escape from an officer. He had been robbing the store of his own uncle.

Fatal Lamp Explosion.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—A little child of Mr. Mosier, on Hanover street, was burned to death last night by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The parents had retired, leaving the lamp burning near the child's crib.

Attempted Parricide.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 9.—In Jeffersonville, Ind., James Murphy, 18 years old, quarreled with his father, a cooper, about where he should work, the father wanting the son with him, and the son determined to work in another shop. James, becoming exasperated, drew a revolver and fired twice at his father, one ball passing through the coat and vest, between the left side and arm, and the other whistling close by his ear, when bystanders interfered and disarmed the lad.

SPRINGFIELD.

Certificates of Organization Filed—The Work of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, July 10.—License was granted to-day to a corporation to be known as the Seimen Steel Works, of Springfield, Ill. The works are to be erected soon, about two miles south of the city, at the junction of the Toledo, Warsaw & Western Railroad and the Chicago & Alton Railroad. The capital stock is to be $500,000. The corporators are Jacob G. Loose, J. S. Bradford, N. M. Broadwell, S. M. Cullom, C. M. Smith, T. J. Flanders, and William M. Springer. A large amount of the stock is already subscribed.

The Liberal-American Printing and Publishing Company, capital $50,000, located in Chicago, filed certificate of organization.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will be in session for some time in the preparation of the schedules required under the new law. They have now about completed the schedule for the Chicago & Alton Railway, and, in this connection, they say this road has made a commendable effort toward perfect fairness, the most so of any road in the State, in its freight tariff. It is probable, therefore, that there will not be much difference in their rates and those prepared by the Commissioners.

The State Board of Equalization will meet in this city on the second Tuesday in August.

THE INDIANS.

Movements of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes—The Stanley Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—J. Golden, who has been engaged with the party of Gen. Barrett in surveying the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian reservations, has arrived here from the Cheyenne Agency, 100 miles north of Fort Sill, Indian Territory. He reports about two-thirds of the work completed. He also reports that the Cheyenne Indians, after celebrating their "medicine" festivities, to do which they left their reservation, started for Antelope Hill. It is not known where they will turn up next, but their agent does not seem to apprehend any trouble. There were 875 lodges of them. One band of Cheyennes, under Little Robe, refused to follow the main bands, and remained at the agency. The Arapahoes, under Little Raven, Powder Face, Yellow Bear, and Big Mouth, numbering 450 braves, are on their reservations, and peaceable. It is said that they will defend the whites against the Cheyennes, should the latter make an attack.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Stanley Yellowstone expedition, thirteen days out, have been heard from. Very bad weather had been experienced, but they had no trouble from the Indians. They expect to reach the Yellowstone by Aug. 1.

FIRES.

Destruction of Property Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, July 10.—At Waudena, Fayette Co., Ia., the general merchandise store of Snow & McTigue was, after being thoroughly ransacked of its contents, set on fire to cover the crime. Loss, $10,000 or $12,000. Insurance, $7,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 10.—A Holly special to the *Free Press* says: "The house of John Lowry, at Austin Corners, took fire this noon. The family of Mr. Lowry had left a short time before for Davisburg, leaving the house in the care of Miss Amelia Terry, daughter of Charles Terry, of Groveland, aged 15 years, who had been at a party the night before, and had lain down for a nap just before the fire occurred. Miss Terry was burned to a crisp, and everything in the house was destroyed."

DEKALB, Ill., July 10.—A fire here last night, destroyed J. C. Holderness' wagon-shop, P. C. Wagoner's cabinet-shop and dwelling, and the dwelling house of Mrs. Hyslop. The loss is about $5,000, partly covered by insurance.

DUBUQUE, July 10.—An incendiary fire at Waudena, Fayette County, on Tuesday, destroyed the store and goods of Snell & Tigue, valued at $10,000.

A BELLIGERENT BISHOP.

Trouble Among the Churchmen at St. Clair, Mich.—The Vestryman's Happy Thought—Wholesale Excommunication of Church Officers—The Rector and His Wife on Their Muscle.

St. Clair, Mich. (July 2), Correspondence of the New York Sun.

The Rev. T. B. Dooley was employed by the vestry of Trinity Church, two years ago, to officiate as Rector of the parish. He has occupied that position during that time, although his connection with the congregation can hardly be said to have been either agreeable or beneficial.

Mr. Dooley is a fighting parson. His predecessor was a meek gentleman, during whose term of service there had been a great deal of trouble, owing to the mischievous conduct of Thad. W. Bacon, one of the communicants, who indulged himself in casting slurs upon the Vestry and going for them with "ignominious words, though clerkly couched," and harrowing their souls with sarcastic remarks, and in otherwise by word of mouth despitefully using them until existence became a burden and life seemed cold and hollow to them.

A great many good people severed their connection with Trinity on account of this. Some went to one church, some to another, and others, out of spite, would go to no church at all; so, you see, the Evil One, was in a fair way to work much damage among the faithful. The congregation then called Mr. Dooley, but he and Mr. Bacon affiliated from the start so well that whatever Mr. Bacon did or said seemed to find favor in the eyes of the pastor, and there was no peace in the hearts of the badgered vestrymen, and they despaired of having matters improved. They begged that Mr. Bacon might be counselled in a fatherly way to moderate the wicked intensity of his malicious innuendoes and slanders; but the rector paid no attention to their piteous prayers, and Bacon, thus encourage, became more and more brutal toward those innocent sufferers, and the church membership fell off, and it looked after a while as if the congregation would soon be reduced to the Vestry and the wicked Bacon. The funds of the church were very low, all the expenses fell upon a few members, and this was the straw that threatened to break the camel's back.

Last October the Vestry asked Mr. Dooley to resign. He replied with dignity: "Gentlemen and brethren, I did not come here for that purpose," and flatly refused. Then they explained to him that if he remained he would be obliged to minister without purse or scrip. This statement startled the Rector. He abated a jot or tittle of his dignity, and asked whether he might not remain until Easter, when he could secure a foothold elsewhere. They agreed to let him stay, two or three of the wealthier members taking upon themselves the payment of his salary.

Easter came, but Mr. Dooley made no sign of moving, and, when the vestrymen called upon him to resign, his answer to them was as dry as the last biscuit after a voyage. "No," said he, "I shall not." Then they held a meeting and again preferred their very reasonable request. Mr. Dooley flew into a passion, and declared the meeting adjourned; but the meeting would not adjourn, but went on with business just as though the Chairman had behaved with the most becoming suavity. Whenever a question came up for discussion, Mr. Dooley would again declare the meeting adjourned, but, as before, the vestrymen left him severely alone, and proceeded to act as if Mr. Dooley were a thousand miles away.

The happy thought struck one of the vestrymen that, if there were no church in which to hold divine service, Mr. Dooley might be induced to go away from St. Clair and bless some other benighted parish with his presence. So he proposed to pull old Trinity down, and, in the course of six or eight years build another temple on the site. This was rather too much for the other members of the vestry. They thought it partook hugely of the nature of a proceeding whereby defense should be made at one gate, while at the other the enemy should be allowed to enter, horse, foot, and dragoons. So they would not entertain the proposition; but it was a hint to another vestryman, and he acted upon it without loss of time.

The church, you must know, is in a very dilapidated condition. The flooring is so rotten that not long ago it gave way, and, had the congregation been under the teaching of a popular preacher, the loss of life would have been fearful, because in that event there would have been more people present. The sills and sleepers and other woodwork are all decayed, and the whole of the interior is sadly in need of reconstruction. This other vestryman then moved that the church be at once repaired, and, although Mr. Dooley for the tenth time declared the meeting adjourned, the motion was carried unanimously, and a committee was appointed to attend to the work forthwith.

On the next day the flooring and seats and sills and sleepers were torn out, and the pulpit was set up in a hayloft hard by. The indignation of Mr. Dooley was beyond all whooping. His feelings were too deep for utterance, and for days and days he wandered up and down like a caged lion. When everything had been torn out from the inside of the church the vestrymen locked the doors, and sent word to Bishop McCoskey that the parish was vacant. But the Bishop, also of the Church militant, sympathizing with Mr. Dooley, and feeling outraged and snubbed in not having been consulted beforehand, wrote to the vestrymen informing them that they had been guilty of an unpardonable piece of impudence; that their parish was not vacant; and that until he decided otherwise Mr. Dooley should be considered the rector. The vestry, believing that as they alone had the power to employ they should also have the right to discharge, paid no attention to the Bishop's letter, further than to file it away among the dusty archives of the church. This angered the Bishop, and he came down to St. Clair in a most furious state of mind. He sought the rectory, and, after cooling his heated brow at the pump, he went into Mr. Dooley's study and penned the following letter to Mr. O'Dell, a prominent vestryman, who was never known to say a cross word or do a wicked thing in his life:

> Mr. O'Dell, I demand of you the keys of Trinity Church, St. Clair. I make the demand under the deed of donation given to me by the vestry of said church, and by virtue of my office as Bishop of the diocese. If it be not complied with, I will take possession of the church and remove you from all connection with the Church of Christ. SAM. A. MCCOSKEY,
> ST. CLAIR, June 17, 1873. Bishop of Michigan.

Now Mr. O'Dell, not having the keys in his possession, could not deliver them up; yet if he refused he was in danger of being excommunicated. While the good man was pondering over the horrible position in which he was placed, he was aroused by a noise in the street, and in a moment a neighbor rushed in with the startling information that the Bishop had broken into the church, and was then in defiant possession. Half the townspeople were on the ground, and great was the excitement. It was at this stage of the church quarrel that I became witness to the doings of both parties. The Bishop had indeed broken into the dismantled edifice, and left the main entrance wide open, and, passing the vestry-room key to Mr. Dooley, stood forth and dared the Building Committee to enter the church on penalty of being prosecuted to the extremity of the law.

Yesterday Mr. Kitton, Chairman of the Committee, accompanied by Messrs. O'Dell, Collins, George Walker, and Dr. Padfield, went to the church for the purpose of closing it. They had just reached it when they were confronted by Mr. Dooley and his wife, both bareheaded and both brimming over with wrath.

"Lock us out if you dare," said Mrs. Dooley, "and if we can't get in at the door, we'll break through the windows, but get in we shall and will." Saying which she shook her fist at poor Mr. O'Dell, and cast a glance of unmitigated scorn at the other members of the Committee. Fortunately there was no fight. The church was locked, and Mr. Kitton, whose name belies his nature, very sedately pocketed the key, and, heading the committee, marched to his quiet home.

Last night the vestrymen received notice from the Bishop, through Mr. Dooley, that they had been excommunicated from all the rites and benefits of the Church of Christ. Mr. O'Dell does not know what to think of it, but the other members appear to bother their heads very little about the matter.

"THE GRAPHIC" BALLOON.

Description of the Monster Air-Ship Now Constructing for Prof. Wise.

From the New York Graphic.

In answer to numerous inquiries on the subject, we give the following details as to the dimensions, material, outfit, &c., of the balloon to be used in the great Transatlantic voyage. They are from specifications made by Mr. Donaldson:

There will be two balloons, the largest of which will be 318 feet in circumference, 100 feet in diameter, and 110 feet in height. When inflated and ready to start, the extreme height of the apparatus, from the crown of the balloon to the keel of the life-boat, will be 160 feet.

The great balloon will require 4,316 yards of cloth. The material is unbleached sheeting—of a thick, close quality, of the brand known as "Indian Orchard." The crown of the balloon will be doubled for a distance of fifty feet from the top, with 150 yards of the same material, and a third thickness will be added of "Manchester Mills," bleached, of which 250 yards are required.

There will be 14,080 yards, or eight miles of sewing, in which 10,137,600 stitches will be made. The stitching is now being performed at the show-rooms of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, by a force of twelve seamstresses. The thread used is silk and cotton, the top spool being silk.

The valve of the balloon will be three feet in diameter, and made of Spanish cedar, with a rubber-coated clapper closing on a brass plate. The valve fixtures and top of the balloon are the essential parts of the apparatus, and are being constructed with special care to guard against any accident of derangement.

The net-work will be composed of three-strand tarred rope, known as "marlin." The width of the net will be 212 meshes, and its breaking strength will be 58,300 pounds. Five hundred pounds of "marlin" will be used. From the netting 53 ropes, ⅝ inch in diameter, of Manilla, will connect with the concentrating rings. These ropes will each be 90 feet in length, or 4,770 feet in the aggregate. The concentrating rings will be three in number, to guard against breakage, and will be each fourteen inches in diameter, each ring being of wood, iron bound. These rings will sustain the car, life-boat, and trailing rope, and will bear the strain when the anchor is thrown out in landing. From the concentrating rings twenty-four Manilla one-inch ropes, each 22 feet long, or requiring 528 feet in all, will depend and form the frames for an octagonal-shaped car. They will be kept in place by light hoops, made of ash. The lower ropes will be connected with network, and over the network, at the bottom of the car, a light pine floor will be laid loosely, so that it can be thrown out if required. The car will be covered with duck, of which fifty yards will be needed. Attached to the side of the car will be a light iron windlass, from which the boat and trail rope can be raised and lowered as may be desired. From a pulley attached to the concentrating rings a heavy Manilla rope will fall down through the car, and thence to a sling, attached to which will be the life-boat. This boat will be of the most approved and careful construction. It will have water-tight compartments, sliding keel, and will be so made that it will be self-righting. The boat will be provided with a complete outfit of oars and sails, and to it will be lashed instruments, guns, lines, etc., and provisions for thirty days, all in water-tight cases.

The trail rope, by which the aeronaut can maintain any desired altitude without resorting to ballast, will be of Manilla rope, 1½ inch thick, and 1,000 feet long.

The car will be provided with instruments, provisions, &c., independently of the boat. It will be so constructed that it can be taken apart piecemeal and disposed of as ballast. It will carry about 5,000 pounds of ballast, which will consist of bags of sand, each carefully weighed and marked. Among the instruments to be carried in the car there will be a galvanic battery with an alarm, two barometers, two chronometer watches, a compound thermometer, a wet and dry bulb thermometer, a hygrometer, componer, quadrant, chart, parachutes with fire-balls attached, and so arranged as to explode when striking the water, so as to indicate the direction traversed; marine glasses, two vacuum tubes, a lime stove, &c. A number of carrier-pigeons will be taken along, and dispatched at intervals on the route with intelligence of the progress of the expedition.

The smaller balloon will be 40 feet in height and 34 feet in diameter, and will be made from 408 yards of "Manchester Mills." Its network will consume 20 pounds of 45 thread cotton cord and 6 pounds of Italian hemp. It will be attached to the concentrating rings of the large balloon, and will be used as may be required to test the upper currents or assist in feeding the large balloon.

The balloons will be coated with a varnish made of boiled linseed oil, beeswax, and benzine, and of these ingredients 1,000 gallons will be used.

The capacity of the great balloon will be 600,000 cubic feet of gas, but it will be inflated with but 400,000 cubic feet, which, at the height of one mile and three-quarters, will expand sufficient to fill the balloon. The lifting power of illuminating gas is about 35 lbs to the 1,000 feet, so that the balloon will have a lifting capacity of 11,600 lbs. The pressure will be 1½ lbs to the square inch.

The weight may be summed up as follows:

	Lbs.
Balloon	4,000
Net and ropes	800
Car	100
Boat	1,000
Drag rope	600
Anchor and grapnels	300
Sundries	300
	7,100

Then 4,000 lbs will be allowed for passengers and ballast.

CITY ITEMS.

Yesterday afternoon four horses of [illegible] Company No. 12, attached to the coal wagon, ran away from the corner of Jefferson and [illegible] streets, and were stopped at the corner of Desplaines and Van Buren streets. The driver, William Shields, was thrown out and [illegible] injured.

A boy named Louis Buehl, 12 years old, had two toes taken from his right foot, yesterday afternoon, by being run over by the cars of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, at the corner of North Water and Market streets. He resides at No. 235 North Bucker street.

The alarm of fire from Box 56, at half-past [illegible] o'clock last night, was caused by fire breaking out in a barn on Purple street, near Archer avenue. The fire is supposed to have been started by an incendiary. Loss $100. No insurance.

DEATHS.

GERBER—J. L. Gerber, at Englewood, July 8. Funeral services from his late residence at 11 o'clock a. m., also at 1 o'clock p. m. from St. Paul's Church, corner of Ohio and LaSalle-sts., Friday, July 11. Friends of the family invited.

O'LEARY—John O'Leary, aged 50 years and 25 days. Funeral Friday (to-day) at 11 a. m., from his residence, 207 North Dearborn-st., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

KILEY—June 10, at her daughter's residence, [illegible] Sedgwick-st., widow Kiley, aged 83 years. Funeral Saturday, July 12, by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

MORTON—In Evanston, July 10, Mrs. Polly Morton, aged 82 years. Funeral at the residence of the Rev. E. N. Packard, Friday, July 11, at 5 p. m.

HALLINAN—On Thursday, the 10th, at 61 East [illegible] st., Charles Hallinan, in the 53d year of his age. Funeral from his late residence on Saturday, the 12th, at 11 o'clock, from thence to Calvary by cars. Rochester papers please copy.

McCARTHY—Mary McCarthy, infant child of John and Ellen McCarthy, aged 10 months. Funeral from her late residence, 14 Price-place, Friday, July 11, to Northwestern depot by carriages, and thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

MATHER—On Thursday, 10th inst., at 267 West [illegible]-st., Hattie, youngest daughter of Charles F. and M. E. Mather, aged 21 months and 13 days. Funeral from the house at 3 o'clock Saturday morning, thence to Kenosha by cars. Kenosha papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES

At auction, on FRIDAY MORNING, July 11, at [illegible] o'clock, at 15 and 17 East Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

WEST SIDE
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.

Household furniture, carpets, glassware, etc. Also [illegible] chests tea.
ON SATURDAY, JULY 12, AT 9½ O'CLOCK, AT [illegible] AND 87 SOUTH CANAL-ST.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Grand Auction Sale
AT ELMHURST.
200 Residence Lots and 4 New Dwellings,
Each having a Lot 100 feet front,
On WEDNESDAY, July 16, '73,
ON THE GROUND.

A Special Free Train of Ten Cars will leave on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railroad, from the Wells Street Depot, at [illegible] o'clock a. m. A Free Lunch will be served at 11 o'clock. The sale will commence at [illegible] o'clock.

THE TERMS ARE EASY,
10 per cent cash on the day of sale, 10 per cent within 30 days, balance 1, 2, 3, and [illegible] years, with interest at 8 per cent.

ELMHURST, formerly Cottage Hill, is one of the most thriving suburban villages west of Chicago, having now upwards of [illegible] Dwellings, excellent School and Church facilities, high and rolling grounds, and having unusual attraction for those seeking suburban homes.

SALE PEREMPTORY.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Friday Morning, July 11,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
Household Furniture
AT AUCTION,
Friday Morning, July 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
AT OUR SALESROOM, 87 MARKET-ST.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.
One pair Matched Bay Horses.
One Six-Seat Barouche, Harness, &c., &c.
FRIDAY MORNING, July 11, at 10 O'clock.
Must be sold. Owner leaving city.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 87 Market-st.

BANKRUPT SALE OF
Valuable City Real Estate,
At Public Auction, for Cash,
On Thursday, July 17, at 10 a. m.,
At entrance to Republic Life Building, on LaSalle-st., near Madison.

The property to be sold is assets of Henry Hoeber, bankrupt, and consists of 67 feet front on West Polk-st., near the bridge, with 3-story and basement brick building (No. 31 West Polk-st). This property is centrally located, in a growing quarter, and the sale affords an unusual chance for a great bargain.

Also, the double 2-story frame building, with ground, known as Nos. 51 and 53 Meagher-st. This building is near Canal-st., at Sixteenth-st. crossing, containing a large number of rooms, is well built and in good repair, and, being near depot, is well adapted for a boarding house or hotel.

All the above property will be sold by order of Court in Bankruptcy, FREE AND CLEAR OF ALL INCUMBRANCES. TITLE IS PERFECT.

Purchasers will make deposit at sale, and pay balance after examination of abstracts.

Full particulars given on application to
ROBERT E. JENKINS, Assignee,
159 LaSalle-st.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

Regular South Side Saturday's Sale of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AT AUCTION.

Goods damaged by fire and water—FURNITURE, CARPETS, and MATTRESSES.

Also a large line of Chamber and Parlor Furniture, Wardrobes, Extension Tables, Lounges, Sofas, Mirrors, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Crockery and Glassware, Carpets, etc.

At 11 o'clock—A large stock of Top and Open Buggies, Double and Single Harnesses, from New York.

On Saturday, July 12, at 9 o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF
Household Goods, &c.,
At Store Nos. 31 & 33 South Canal-st.
SATURDAY, July 12, at 9½ o'clock.

Fine Parlor and Chamber Furniture. Extensive line of second-hand Carpets. New Brussels and Wool Carpets. Choice Mattings. Desks and Chairs. Sideboards. Hat Racks. Chromos. Crockery. [illegible] second-hand Mattresses and Pillows. Large lot sheets and pillow-cases. Beds and Bedding. Marble-top Tables. Extension Tables. Bureaus and Washstands, &c., &c.
TAYLOR & HARRISON,
Auctioneers, 31 and 33 South Canal-st.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF
Elegant Furniture, Carpets, &c., at 31 and 33 South Canal-st.
ON SATURDAY, JULY 12, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.

Consisting of elegant Brussels carpets, fine chamber and parlor furniture, chandeliers, toilet sets, fine glassware, crockery, beds and bedding, and the entire outfit of a first-class house. Sale peremptory. By order of the mortgagee.
By TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
31 and 33 South Canal-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

On SATURDAY, JULY 12, at 9:30 a. m., we will sell, at Auction, a general assortment of Household Goods and Furniture, of all descriptions, and a general assortment of Merchandise; also, new Open Top-Buggies, and Brunswick Billiard Tables, and a fine line of [illegible]. Sale positive of everything offered. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.
SATURDAY, July 12, at 9:30 a. m.

New and Second-hand FURNITURE [illegible]